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Hub Tax Cut Indicated; Bus Strike in New York; New World Transfers Hit

The World's Day—March 10, 1941

New England: 40-Cent Cut in Boston Tax Rate?

A reduction of 40 cents in the 1941 Boston tax rate was indicated in figures made public by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. [Page 9.]

Legislative consideration of Massachusetts' proposed $184,000,000 biennial budget was begun. [Page 10.]

Draft board quotas for 450 Massachusetts men to be inducted March 22-17 were announced. [Page 9. Other military news: Page 10.]

Twelve firemen perished when the roof of a Brockton, Mass., theater collapsed during a fire. [Page 9.]

Several hundred persons waited in line for the opening of Metropolitan Opera ticket sales in Boston. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, Mass., went on trial in Middlesex Court on bribery charges. [Page 9.]

National: Bus Strike Hampers New York

New York (AP)—A strike of bus drivers sent hundreds of thousands of business-bound New Yorkers scrambling for subway lines and into taxicabs as the city's first major transportation tie-up in a quarter of a century got under way. A pre-dawn walkout of 3,500 drivers threw rush-hour transportation out of gear on 27 routes serving 875,000 residents of Manhattan and Queens and commuters from Staten Island and New Jersey.

Cincinnati (AP)—The Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the constitutionality of the Tennessee poll tax, affirming a United States District Court decision in the case of Henry C. Pirtle, coal dealer of Grundy County, Tenn.

Washington: Transfers in Hemisphere Opposed

The Senate approved unanimously a resolution affirming the principle that this Government should not recognize the transfer of any region in the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power. The resolution had the approval of the State Department. It now goes to the House.

The Supreme Court refused to review a decision holding unconstitutional legislation which authorized a State to collect unemployment compensation assessments from small companies under the same ownership or control, if their combined employment totaled eight or more persons. No written opinions were delivered. [Page 6.]

President Roosevelt proclaimed April 7 as Army Day and invited the Governors of the States to issue similar proclamations.

Only House approval of relatively minor amendments inserted by the Senate before it passed the lend-lease bill 60 to 31 was needed to speed the measure to the White House.

The War Department announced that air defenses in the continental United States would be centralized under direction of the commander of the Army's mobile general headquarters air force.

Vice-President Wallace, responding to a Senate resolution, appointed a committee to inquire as to whether there has been discrimination between regions in the letting of defense contracts.

Nearly 5,000 graduates of the Civilian Aeronautics Administration's pilot training program have been accepted by the Army and Navy air services.

Howard O. Hunter of Illionis was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Work Projects Commissioner. He has been Acting Commissioner to date.

The House appropriated $10,000 for the investigation of recent commercial air line crashes to be made by a five-man special committee appointed by Speaker Rayburn.

The House Rules Committee gave legislative right of way to a bill to provide $1,500,000 annually to operate the Office of Government Reports.

Far East: Japanese Quit Several Points

Japanese withdrawal from several points on the Chinese coast around the gulf of Tonkin was announced by the Japanese as due to completion of the task. Chinese claimed to have driven the invader out. [Page 4.]

French-Thai accord over concessions to Thailand by Indo-China was stated by Tokyo to be ready for signing tomorrow, although Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of Indo-China, said negotiations were proceeding "without much success." [Page 4.]

Air and Sea: Luftwaffe Assaults London

Raids on London by German Luftwaffe in heavy formations have been resumed. One four-hour raid before last midnight was followed by two others, while determined attacks were made upon points on the south and southeast coast and at other points as far north as Scotland. [Page 5.]

Italian raider, flying the British flag, was attacked and sunk by the British cruiser Leander in the Indian Ocean. Germans claimed over the week end to have sunk 16 British merchantmen and two British destroyers with a total merchant tonnage of 80,000. [Page 5.]

Italian cruiser of the Condottieri "A" class and sister ship of the torpedoed Bartolomeo Colleoni was torpedoed and "almost certainly sunk" by a British submarine, the British Admiralty announced. [Page 4.]

British advance into Ethiopia from Italian Somaliland was stated to be at the rate of 50 miles a day, with the Italians in full flight ahead of them. They are now about 240 miles from the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway, said to be their goal. [Page 4.]

Signor Mussolini was stated by Italian prisoners in Albania to have visited the Albanian front around the Tepeleni sector. Coming of spring was stated by the Italian press to be likely to herald a heavy Italian attack against the Greeks. [Page 5.]

In the Balkans: Red Troops on Turkish Frontier?

In the Balkans reports were current that Russian troops were concentrating on Turkey's eastern frontier. [Page 4.]

Britain's Minister to Bulgaria is expected to leave Sofia tonight, following the break in diplomatic relations.

In France: Darlan Threatens to Convoy Food

France will convoy food ships, Admiral Jean Darlan told newsmen, unless Britain relaxes the blockade. [Page 1.]

France's colonies will protect themselves with their own forces if they are engaged by "any other power," Admiral Darlan said after conferring with Gen. Maxime Weygand. [Page 5.]

A "general commissariat" to administer anti-Jewish laws is to be set up under order of the French Council of Ministers.

Labor may be requisitioned for farm work, and farm hands may be forbidden to change to other employment under a decree enacted by the French Cabinet.

Industrial shares will be quoted on the Paris stock exchange beginning March 17.

Americas: Chilean Radicals Back Administration

Santiago, Chile (AP)—After having shown signs of wavering, the Radical Party in a meeting reaffirmed its loyalty to the Administration of President Aguirre Cerda, and thus assured the regime of a Congressional majority.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, March 10, 1941

Boston and New England News	9-10	Maine Letter	10
Christian Science Services on Radio	17	Radio Timetable	12
Daily Features Page	19	Sports Pages	12-13
Editorials	20	The Children's Page	7
Entertainment Timetable	11	The Home Forum	8
Financial Pages	14-15-16	Triumph Over Error [With Hungarian Translation]	
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	6		
Local Arts and Theater Page	11	Weather	9

State System For Apprentice Training Urged

Full-time director asked to prevent training of boys for overcrowded job fields.

To help boys pick trades with a future and avoid spending years in preparation for skilled jobs that are overcrowded, Massachusetts is being asked to set up a full time Director of Apprentice Training, J. Arthur Moriarty, Chairman of the State Apprentice Training Commission, announced here today.

Hearing on the plan, which is recommended by the Commission after its 27 months' experience, will be given tomorrow by the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries.

"The weak link in all our apprentice and vocational work we found to be the lack of statistics on the trend of industry, to show what trades should be taught and what not," said Mr. Moriarty.

Supply and Demand

"The schools are now teaching some boys trades into which they will not fit when they come out, because there will not be enough such jobs to go around. On the other hand, there is evidence of a lack of skilled craftsmen in some trades.

"With an expert to keep up to date on the needs of industry and help guide vocational schools and employers, Massachusetts ought to be better prepared than the rest of the States in directing its boys into apprenticeships.

"The school years of a boy are the most important in his life. We ought to know definitely the trades with the best opportunities after a long time preparation of from three to five or six years."

State Certificates

Mr. Moriarty, who is secretary of the Boston Typographical Union, added that the Commission's bill proposed that State certificates of competency be given long-term apprentices to show that they were qualified mechanics.

The Commission, which would be made permanent, would be lodged in the Department of Labor and Industries, and would be given a modest office force. The present Commission was established by act of the Legislature in 1938 on a temporary basis. Among the things it has done, it has set up standards for apprentice training.

Training of apprentices is being increased by industry under the pressure of the defense program, but its extent outside of a few big plants remains small, Mr. Moriarty reported.

Need for Figures

"We don't know now how many apprentices are in training in Massachusetts, though there is a great need for such information," he added. "Cities and the State are spending thousands of dollars on vocational training, and we have no figures on the need.

"We have found only a very few places carrying on a long-term apprenticeship training. These were principally General Electric and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's big shipbuilding yards at Fore River. Outside of the printers, the electricians and a few other crafts, very little is being done.

"A sampling survey we had made in the Springfield area covering 15 firms and five unions, embracing 15,000 workers and 10 crafts, showed five existing systems of apprenticeship. We discovered there 56 actual apprentices in training as carpenters, plumbers, painters, pattern makers and in the trowel trades. The Westinghouse Electric Company there has since re-established its apprenticeships.

Interest Increases

"When we began our studies, interest in the subject of apprenticeship was at a minimum. Since then, however, the entire picture has changed, and industry, both large and small, and labor organizations have begun to think seriously in terms of formal agreements for long-term apprenticeships."

The makeup of the present commission includes three representatives of industry, three of labor and one from the State Department of Education, Dr. Robert O. Small, State Director of Vocational Education.

Contradictions in Reich: Morale Low, Unity High

Lack of enthusiasm for war and cynicism about propaganda are marked but civilian attitude is held adequate by Nazis since public opinion plays no part in totalitarian setup.

'Inside the War'
Sixth of a Series

By Joseph C. Harsch
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

There are a number of peculiar things about the state of mind and morale of the German people behind Reichsführer Hitler's armies. For example:

There is almost no public or private enthusiasm for the war.

There is widespread cynicism about Dr. Joseph Goebbels' propaganda.

There is no deep faith in the Nazi war cause.

There is no general enthusiasm for the Nazi party, or confidence in its integrity or the loftiness of its aims.

There is intense weariness over protracted privation, rationing, and strain after living in what has amounted to a state of war for eight years.

The mass of German civilians has been deeply shocked by English bombing raids even though these raids have not yet hurt them to any degree comparable with what has happened in England.

Morale Is Adequate

But when all this is said, the plain fact remains that civilian morale is entirely adequate for Hitler's purposes, and there isn't the slightest prospect of these moods being translated into any action against the regime or against the war effort in the measurable future. It is bad morale according to democratic standards of civilian morale. It is just as bad as the morale of the armed forces is good. But under dictatorship such as that in Germany today, such deficiencies become almost meaningless.

Further, low as this German civilian morale is, it is still better—very much better—than when the war began.

The test of the adequacy of civilian morale came during the last three months when the German people entered their second war winter without the victory which they had been privately promised and which they fully expected. There wasn't a German to be found last August who did not fully believe that the war would be over by the first of November at the very latest. Most were making extravagant wagers that the date would be mid-September or the first of October.

So strong was this expectation of victory and so seering was the memory of the hardships of the previous winter that I fully expected something to happen if the second war winter brought them only a continuation of the war.

But nothing whatever happened. They accepted the absence of victory and the second war winter and the uncertainty about the future with a plodding, unprotesting, fatalistic mood. They didn't even complain any more than before. On the contrary, complaining has rather diminished due to the fact that rationing, standing in line for food, the blackout and even air raids have become a habit.

Place of Public Opinion

It has all gone to prove one thing, that in a totalitarian country, particularly one such as Germany where civilians are traditionally subservient to authority, public opinion is a far less important factor than in democratic countries

The winter has also seen a new factor enter the picture. It doesn't contribute to what is generally thought of by the word mcrale, but it does contribute to the willingness to go on fighting. This is the dawning realization of how unpopular Germany is in the world at large and how heavy the price of defeat seems likely to be. The German press has played down the news, but it has said enough on two subjects for the average man to begin to realize:

1. That America is moving steadily towards real aid to Britain.
2. That hatred of Germany in the occupied countries is fast becoming a very real and a very dangerous thing.

Neither of these facts makes the average German more enthusiastic about the war. But it has made him feel it would be more painful to lose the war than to go along with it as long as there is the slightest chance of victory. He has a sharp memory of 1918. He has a horror of defeat. He suspects that it would be worse this time than in 1918. Several with whom I talked shortly before leaving Germany mentioned the hatred which exists in all the occupied countries and said, "Now we can't afford to lose. We must go on fighting."

This new feeling of real fear of defeat goes a long way to cancel out lack of enthusiasm. It also tends to unite all the German people of different political backgrounds. The anti-Nazi tends to feel

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Nazis Pour Bulk of Income Of Nation Into War Hopper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—The extent to which Germany has succeeded in throwing all of its resources behind its war effort is disclosed in a Department of Commerce report that the Reich's 1941 war bill is taking 72 per cent of the Nation's income.

With an estimated national income of 100,000,000,000 reichsmarks (nominally $40,000,000,000) Germany is believed to be spending 72,000,000,000 reichsmarks on the war. The Commerce Department estimates that, during the last half of 1940, Germany's war bill was running at the annual rate of 68,000,000,000 reichsmarks.

Pointing out that "neither total actual expenditures nor those for military and non-military purposes are known" the Department says that Chancellor Hitler stated at the outbreak of war that Germany had spent 90,000,000,000 reichsmarks on its preparation for war. For the six-year period from April, 1933, through March, 1939, Germany's total national income is estimated at 373,400,000,000 reichsmarks.

Herr Reinhardt, Reich Assistant Minister of Finance, recently declared that Germany's total indebtedness amounted to 79,000,000,000 reichsmarks at the end of 1940, an increase of 19,000,000,000 reichsmarks during the last half of 1940.

"Inflation has been kept latent in Germany through rigid controls on every branch of the national economy, including production, labor, wages, prices and consumption, control over foreign trade, commercial foreign exchange transactions and all other international payments, mobilization of foreign assets, restriction of service on foreign debts and numerous banking controls," the Department declares.

"The increased income from greater production and longer hours of labor has been diverted from spending to taxes and Reich loans, or to increased savings deposits, insurance or social funds and then to Reich loans.

"The inflationary trend shown in the public debt in the first 18 months of the war is further accentuated by the increase in currency circulation in the same period."

Two Soda Clerks Make a Union

Two soda water clerks in a drug store in Lawrence voted in a union there, and thereby obtained a unique distinction in the annals of the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission, whose policies incidentally come up before a legislative hearing tomorrow.

These two clerks are probably the only "soda jerkers" in the state, if not in the nation, for whom a separate labor election was ever held.

A soft drink and sandwich expert in a drug store would not qualify for an election under the National Labor Relations Act, because not in interstate commerce, and there are very few States that have a State labor relations act like Massachusetts, which gives intra-state employees a chance to vote.

When the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance petitioned for an election in the drug store, the commission determined that out of the 21 employees only the five soda water clerks were eligible for membership in this union. The Commission thereupon held an election by secret ballot.

Of the five soda water artists, only two voted. They plumped for the union. The Commission then certified the union as the sole bargaining agency for all the soda water clerks in the store.

'On Trial'

By Dr. Alan Valentine
President of Rochester University

Before the jury of its own ideals, the mind of America stands on trial.

The verdict will determine the future of our country.

At the Tenth annual New York Herald Tribune Forum on Oct. 23, 1940.

'America: Slave or Free?' Sixth Article, Page 3.

Europe Food Crisis Near; French Assail Blockade; Aid to Britain Mapped

President ready to set lend-lease machinery in action as soon as bill is signed.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—American aid to embattled Britain on an unprecedented scale will begin almost immediately with signature of the lend-lease bill by President Roosevelt, now expected tomorrow or Wednesday. America's whole relationship to the European war is placed on a new footing.

Careful preparations for weeks back have brought White House plans to a point of almost immediate fruition, it is stated here. This means that President Roosevelt will accompany signature of the bill with the first formal request to Congress for authorization under it. At the White House it was stated also that Mr. Roosevelt plans a statement to the Nation dealing with the whole matter, and that this may take the form of a fireside chat

Senate passage of the bill at 7:30 p. m. on March 8, by a vote of 60 to 31 following earlier House passage Feb. 8, by 260 to 165, leaves only final formalities to clear up before the measure becomes law.

Beyond Neutrality

The new measure formalizes and places on record its determination to aid Britain to an extraordinary degree that transcends the limit of normal "neutrality." Though the formula, "aid short of war" still is used, the term "non-belligerency" seems more clearly to describe the existing situation, and there are many in the Capital who assert that if the United States is not already in the war, then its status must be described as debatable.

The lend-lease bill was returned formally to the House at noon, and Representative Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee got unanimous consent for the Rules Committee to file reports until midnight, opening the way for a rule on the bill if the House cannot agree on unanimous consent procedure to adopt the Senate amendments. The program is for Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, to ask for such consent.

Events moved swiftly. Mr. Roosevelt conferred at the White House with Vice President Wallace, Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley and the Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn.

Following the conference, the latter explained that the President may make his first request of Congress for British-aid appropriations March 12 if the bill reaches him for signature March 11. The exact amount of the first call will depend on the "President's letter," he added. Senator Barkley confirmed the statement and said Mr. Roosevelt is almost ready with his estimates of actual appropriations needed to put the program into operation.

Feeling of Expectancy

"The President will have his estimates for appropriations and contracts under the bill by the middle of the week," is the way Senator Barkley put it.

A feeling of expectancy pervaded both the White House and Congress.

The belief grew that many measures which have been held back till the aid-Britain fight was over now would pour out. An amendment including food exports which was added to the bill indicated that America might become the larder

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Text of Lend-Lease bill: Page 17.

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W. Averell Harriman

Co-ordinator of U. S. war aid to Britain who left today for London.

Harriman says U. S. must feed Britain: Page 6.

Vichy Navy To Run Food Blockade?

VICHY, France, March 10 (AP)—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan informed American press representatives today that French ships would be convoyed if the British blockade of France continued.

Admiral Darlan, who with the Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, and the Secretary of Food Supply, Jean Achard, called the press conference, declared:

"If the British continue this blockade, which I consider imbecile, I will be obliged to ask permission to provide arms and protection for our merchantmen. I will let nothing stand in the way of the French people's eating.

Draws Comparisons

"The Germans are more generous and more comprehensive of the needs of humanity than the English," he continued.

[In London, it was intimated that the British would continue to enforce their sea blockade regardless of any protection for French merchantmen.

Informed circles said they were without official word of the announcement by Admiral Darlan that France intended to convoy merchantmen moving supplies to the French people.

In unofficial quarters it was frankly admitted that it would be "awkward" to have the French navy against the British fleet, but these circles took the view that popular opinion in France would oppose such a move if it appeared that supplies were leaking to Germany.

Some supplies have been reaching Unoccupied France from North Africa without British interference.]

Blockade Called Useless

Marshal Pétain said the Germans had released 2,000,000 quintals (7,300,000 bushels) of wheat out of 2,700,000 quintals which had

Continued on Page 17, Column 5

France ready to defend colonies "alone": Page 5.

British determination to bar relief shipments to occupied areas is reaffirmed.

The issue of today's food against tomorrow's freedom loomed anew as France threatened to use its Navy to break the British blockade and Britain marshaled its reasons for opposing the Hoover relief plan.

Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier of the Vichy Government, told newspapermen that French warships would convoy French food supply ships unless Britain permitted wheat to enter Unoccupied France.

Britain meanwhile reaffirmed its European blockade policy in a statement issued by the British Embassy in Washington, asserting it would be "false humanitarianism" to permit food to pass the blockade "thereby prolonging the war and adding to the sum of human misery."

Former President Hoover took immediate issue with the British statement, insisting that the establishment of test soup kitchens in Belgium which would be immediately closed if Germany violated their guarantees would not affect the outcome of the war.

That American food would soon be flowing to embattled Britain if not to the war-torn continent was seen in the departure for London today of W. Averell Harriman, President Roosevelt's special lend-lease program co-ordinator. Prior to his departure Mr. Harriman stressed the necessity of feeding as well as arming Britain.

U. S. Backs Britain

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—Administration opinion today was behind the British decision to reject the Hoover food plan as likely to postpone a British victory and the ultimate restoration of liberty to German-occupied Europe.

London and Washington have seen eye to eye on the necessity of maintaining and increasing the effectiveness of the blockade and there is abundant evidence today that Washington still feels the United States must act to strengthen this blockade rather than perforate it.

The British contention that Germany must bear the responsibility for feeding the victims of its aggression is supported by the State Department, while the Department of Agriculture has frequently confirmed the British charge that there is enough food for all Europeans if Germany distributes it fairly.

In refusing to permit Mr. Hoover to put his experimental feeding plan into operation, the British Embassy, in a statement appearing today, said that "the blockade is not a food blockade nor an oil blockade, but a blockade against the whole economic war machine of the enemy."

Mr. Hoover has denied, however, that the importation of food into Belgium would in any way weaken the British war effort. He contends that it would increase respect for democracy among the inhabitants of occupied Europe and that the plan could be terminated the moment Germany abused it.

Mr. Hoover declared that the British had permitted food to be carried to French children by the American Red Cross and that by his plan Germany would be required to furnish substantial supplies of bread grains. The former President also asserted that the Germans had agreed that there "shall be no interference with imports, no requisition nor absorption of native food; that ships will be free of attack; that a neutral commission shall supervise relief on the grounds and see that agreements are complied with."

Against this, the British present the most detailed explanation to date of what they expect the blockade to accomplish in hampering the enemy's war effort.

"It (the blockade) is intended to deprive him of imported goods, to drive him into using in uneconomic ways goods which he possesses or produces, to aggravate his transport difficulties and to render as costly and burdensome as possible distribution of supplies within the areas which he controls and utilizes for his military operations and war potential."

Officials here incline to the belief that Germany, since it hopes to organize the continent of Europe into a vast economic unit under German hegemony, will eventually be forced to feed and maintain those it hopes later to exploit and that any American food would only postpone the day when Germany must make up its mind either to share its food or risk chaos through starvation.

Text of British Embassy statement on food plan: Page 6.

Text of Hoover reply to British statement: Page 6.

Wifely 'Touch' Gets Results, British Taxpayers Pay Up

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Some peculiar knack — perhaps the familiar wifely approach to husband's Saturday night pay envelope—is making women a "spectacular success" as emergency income tax collectors in England.

Since the ban on women collectors was lifted a year ago to release men for war services women have proved so competent that now they are authorized to tramp the fields of remote rural areas to call on farmers and board ships to nab far-voyaging laggards.

In short, they can go everywhere that men collectors went.

The Inland Revenue Department, flushed with pride over the returns, has announced it is looking for more of the cash-producing pioneer type.

It seems that men with sluggish tax habits dip right into their pockets when confronted by women collectors, whether from chivalry or realization that the collectors probably will have the last word—and in court, too.

"Some people, I think, dislike the idea of making a scene when a woman calls on them," one revenue official commented.

"Men—who might be tempted to be offensive to male collectors—are inclined to adopt a different attitude with women."

Labor Minister Ernst Bevin issued a call yesterday for 100,000 women volunteers for shell-filling factories pending the start of labor conscription in Britain.

He asked the women to volunteer within the next fortnight and said it probably would be a month before registration for the labor draft would be started.

The Government, Mr. Bevin said, intends to institute huge day nurseries to tend children while their mothers are filling shells.

The Minister also issued a call requesting 50,000 former shipbuilding workers who have drifted into other work to return to shipbuilding.

Admiralty controls shipyard labor: Page 4.

President Warns Farmers on Nazi Victory

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt told farmers celebrating the eighth birthday anniversary of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on the night of March 8 that if democracy should be extinguished from the rest of the world, neither their farm programs nor the democratic way of life could hope to survive.

The President spoke from his White House study into radio microphones which carried his words to thousands of farmers assembled at rural dinners held throughout the Nation to celebrate the day in 1933 that he summoned farm leaders to Washington to draft the agricultural adjustment legislation.

At his side were Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who was Secretary of Agriculture at the time, and the present Secretary, Claude A. Wickard, both of whom followed him on the radiocast.

Agriculture Department officials said reports from field representatives indicated that arrangements had been made for about 6,000 dinner gatherings at rural schoolhouses, courthouses, other public buildings and in farm homes. They estimated that more than half a million farmers attended these gatherings.

Vice-President Wallace, describing President Roosevelt as the "best friend" agriculture ever has had in the White House, told the farmers that the Chief Executive, like them, loved peace.

Appeasers on War Road

"He is working to keep war away from these shores," Mr. Wallace said. "But refusing to help other democracies does not guarantee peace. At this stage in the world's history the pacifism of the appeasers is the road to war or slavery. Preparedness and a strong international policy are the only possible roads to peace."

Mr. Wallace said that on the basis of self-interest, American farmers had a "tremendous stake" in the triumph of democracy.

"Millions of Americans are directly dependent upon our foreign trade. If the Nazis win, there is little future for that trade."

An ardent advocate of stronger ties with neighboring countries to the south, Mr. Wallace said he hoped American farmers were determined to help make relations with those Nations satisfactory. He said the United States must not let Nazi triumphs lead to Nazi control in Latin America.

Joining Mr. Wallace in praising the President's efforts in behalf of agriculture, Secretary Wickard declared that without AAA farm programs agriculture would be "as helpless as in 1932."

"I know," he said, "that the President and Vice-President want agriculture to have equality with other groups. They have proved that many times. And let me assure President Roosevelt that the overwhelming majority of farmers are behind his efforts to defend democracy. American farmers have never goose-stepped and they never will."

Text of President's Speech

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's speech:

I am glad to be able again to take part in this anniversary celebration. Eight years ago today I sent out a call for farmers and farm leaders to come to Washington to help draft farm legislation to meet the emergency. That meeting led to the national farm programs that we now have.

Farmers did their work well. Agriculture was almost helpless before the emergency of 1933, but in September, 1939, when another crisis confronted us, the crisis of the second World War, it was far better prepared.

The reasons for the favorable position of agriculture in the late Summer of 1939 are not hard to find. Agriculture probably suffered more than any other industry from the short-sighted national policies that followed the end of the first World War.

When the farmers arrived here in response to my call of March 8, 1933, I found a group eager for action and ready to lay aside minor differences. They knew there was no time to lose.

Shock-Absorbing Programs

When the second World War began the farm programs inaugurated in 1933 served as shock-absorbers for agriculture. We had no repetitions of the "buy-a-bale" movement and other ineffective proposals for farm relief that followed August of 1914.

Today there is no call to plow up the plains. American agriculture is in splendid condition to play its full part in the program of national defense. Our granaries are full.

Our stores of food and fiber are adequate to meet our own needs at home—yes, and the needs of our friends in other lands now fighting for their existence—fighting in behalf of all democratic forms of government, fighting against world control by dictatorships.

The country is glad that there are no bottlenecks in our agricultural production. The farm front is ready for any demand of total defense.

It is no accident that the farmers of our country stand ready to serve in the severe trial ahead of us. Their preparedness is the fruit of their own voluntary, concerted efforts, stretching back over the years.

These efforts are embodied in national farm programs, conceived by the farmers and administered by farmers.

To me the story of this achievement is a genuine inspiration.

Back in 1933 farmers balked at the philosophy of fear and inaction. Assisted by government, they came together and began to work together to solve some of these difficulties. Through their programs they have raised farm income. They are conserving their soil. They are rehabilitating poverty-stricken farmers.

The farm front is a broad one but national programs for agriculture touch every part of this front.

Six million farmers co-operating in these national programs are helping to give the answer to those who question the future of democracy. I am well aware that these programs have not solved all farm problems. Out of the war have arisen new difficulties and new demands.

The post-war world will be different in many ways from the world we knew before September, 1939. But, given a sympathetic national administration, farmers can meet these post-war problems as they met those of 1933. They can achieve the equality they must have if they are to make their proper contribution to the national defense and to the American way of life.

World Situation

It is the fate of this common life that weighs upon all our hearts tonight. The farmers, no less than the business man and the workman, has his eyes turned to the world situation.

Democracy over large areas of the Old World is threatened with extinction. And no democratic farm program in the United States, nor the democratic way of life, can hope to survive the death of democracy over the rest of the earth.

We cannot escape our collective responsibility for the kind of life that is going to emerge from the ordeal through which the world is passing today. We may discharge that responsibility unwisely but we cannot escape the consequences of our choice.

We would have it a world in which we may live in peace, freedom and security, the kind of world our farmer forefathers dreamed of and worked for as they settled the Atlantic seaboard and pushed their way to the West. I am confident that the farmers of 1941 want this kind of world to survive.

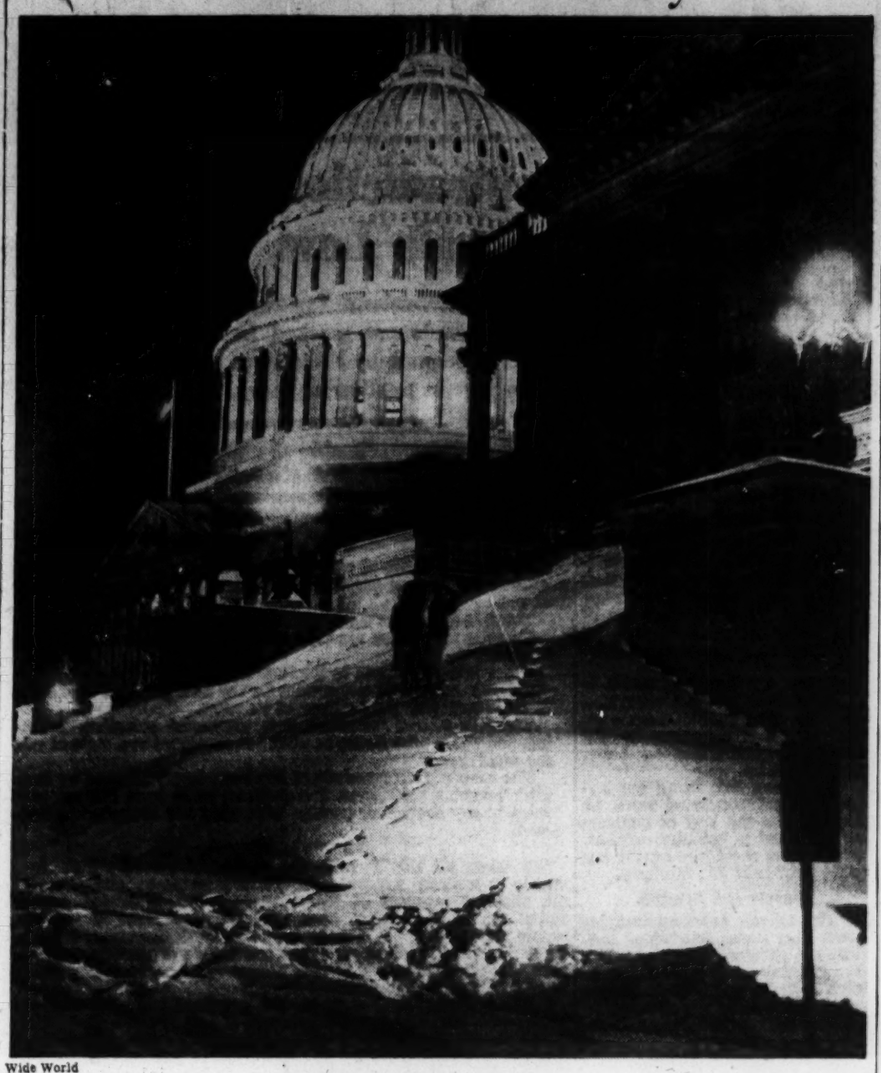
U. S. Orders 186,000 'Blitzkrieg Cans'

GRANITE, CITY, Ill., March 10 (AP)—Manufacture of a "blitzkrieg can," similar to a type reportedly used by the Germans to land gasoline supplies undetected in their invasion of Norway, was begun last week by the National Enameling & Stamping Company under Government contract.

The War Department ordered 186,000 of the cans at a cost of approximately $300,000. They will be delivered to mechanized units. Principal feature of the can is that it will float when filled, with only a fraction of a inch above the surface. A special galvanizing process prevents them from reflecting the sun's rays.

Government engineers said when the Nazis launched their Norwegian invasion, thousands of the cans filled with gasoline were dumped into the sea near unapproachable shores and washed ashore unseen by British patrols. Beach-combing troops then took them to airplane and Panzer unit bases.

Sentinel of World Liberty



Wide World

The Capitol at Washington

The first night session of debate on the lend-lease bill coincided with a snowfall that set a record for several years past. Congressional galleries have been packed under the tremendous public interest in the bill which gives the President vast powers in aiding democracies that are under the threat of the totalitarian dictators in Europe and Asia, who are now planning closer ties.

Coal and Steel Men Face Wage Demands

By the Associated Press

Congress of Industrial Organizations President Philip Murray turned his attention today to a new union wage problem—that of the United Mine Workers in soft coal fields—after instructing Steel Workers Organizing Committee regional directors to arrange for negotiations on a proposed new wage agreement with "Big Steel."

Mr. Murray joined U. M. W. officials in New York in informal discussion of demands to be presented on Tuesday to bituminous mine operators, whose contract with the union expires April 1.

The existing contract, covering some 450,000 miners, provides a 35-hour week, a $6 daily wage in the North and $5.60 in the South. Some union sources have said the C. I. O.-U. M. W. might seek a $1-a-day increase and a 30-hour week, although one West Virginia union proposed a 33⅓ per cent wage increase and a 30-hour week.

Decision to seek a new contract with United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries was reached at a conference here Saturday among the C. I. O. chief and leaders of 66 S. W. O. C. units in the Corporation's plants.

Mr. Murray said he would notify "Big Steel" subsidiaries today or tomorrow of the union's desire to open negotiations. Such notification would terminate the present four-year-old contract within 20 days.

The S. W. O. C. leaders demanded, among other things, a 10-cents-an-hour wage boost, and on Friday turned down the Corporation's compromise offer of a 2½-cent increase. The present minimum wage is 62½ cents.

If the Corporation receives notification by tomorrow, the 20-day period for negotiations would end April 1—the same day the U. M. W. bituminous coal contract expires. Mr. Murray disclaimed responsibility for the possibility the dates "might fall together," blaming the Steel Corporation for "lagging action" since he first announced his proposals Nov. 8.

The company did not comment on his statement.

Pittsburgh—Leaders of the C. I. O.'s United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union disclosed today they will seek a single, comprehensive contract and a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase for 40,000 workers in 22 plants of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

The demands were incorporated in a five-point program formulated at a meeting of union delegates here yesterday, but further details were withheld pending submission of the proposals to Westinghouse officials.

Julius Empsak, union secretary-treasurer, said, however, the program was based upon the "company's refusal to make a national agreement," supplanting separate pacts in the 22 plants, and upon demands for wage boosts. He claimed the union represented a majority of workers in all Westinghouse plants.

Pittsburgh—The Morning Post-Gazette last night suspended publication "until further notice" as the result of a strike called last Thursday by 40 outdoor employees of its circulation department.

The newspaper said the suspension was forced by refusal of employees of the pressroom and stereotyping and mailing departments to cross the strikers' picket line about the Post-Gazette Building.

The American Federation of Labor Newspaper Alliance, in calling the strike, claimed a non-union man had performed the work of a union member in the distribution of a special "Aid-to-Britain" charity edition.

Detroit—The C. I. O. United Automobile Workers issued a strike call for today at the Midland Steel Products Company, which makes automobile frames used in army trucks. Conciliator James F. Dewey came here for a last-minute attempt to bring about a truce.

He also was expected to try to avert a strike which the same union has thratened to call at three Ford Motor Company plants.

New York—Members of the C. I. O.'s Transport Workers Union struck against the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and the New York City Omnibus Corporation after rejection of demands for a 25 per cent wage increase, uniform eight-hour day and better working conditions. The union said 3,500 drivers manning 95 per cent of the Manhattan and Queens busses were involved.

Washington—Charles G. Wood, former Federal Commissioner of Conciliation suggested in a letter to the House Judiciary Committee that Congress give the Federal Conciliation Service all authority to deal with industrial labor problems. The Committee is studying several proposals for dealing with strikes in defense industries.

Los Angeles—The C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee threw a picket line around a Bethlehem Steel Company fabricating plant here which employes 100. The dispute involved pay, the discharge of four men and seniority rights.

Chicago—J. A. Gillies, Vice-Chairman of the Western Railways Conference Committee, announced that the carriers in that organization had been "forced" to request the National Mediation Board to assume jurisdiction in a controversy with 14 non-operating Railroad Brotherhoods. The Brotherhoods, he said, had rejected the carriers' offer to negotiate the employees' demands for vacations with pay.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—James T. Dunne of Washington, D. C., National Labor Board field examiner, yesterday announced settlement of a three-day strike of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee at the Bass Foundry & Machine Company, which has been making bombshells and machine tools.

He said the company agreed to satisfy "certain grievances" and the union to return to work tomorrow. The S. W. O. C., claiming nine-tenths of the production force among the 250 employees, had charged pay roll expansion in preparation for a collective bargaining election March 14.

British Keep Big Army On Nazi Invasion Front

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND WITH THE NORTHERN COMMAND, March 10—Nazi military movements in the Balkans, and the need to strengthen defenses in many theaters of war, are causing diversion of Britain's war effort.

But the Imperial General Staff is acting upon the assumption that an attempt to invade England remains the most likely of Germany's military offensives.

The amount of aid which Britain is giving to its Allies in Greece and Turkey, and the extent to which it is bolstering its own forces in Africa and the Far East, remain military secrets. But it may be accurately reported that the forces at home remain capable of maximum resistance to a Nazi assault.

Invasion More Difficult

"This is Hitler's only chance of winning the war, in my opinion," said Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Adam, recognized as one of Britain's most clear-sighted soldiers when he discussed the subject today.

As Commander in Chief of the Northern Command Sir Ronald controls the strong military forces garrisoning the vitally important area of industrial England.

"However," he went on, "invasion is now an appalling task, four times more difficult than it would have been last autumn, and if the people keep their heads—as I feel quite sure they will—Hitler cannot win."

Query on Military Problem

"Suppose the Nazis should be able to establish a bridgehead somewhere, even though you don't believe they will be able to maintain one, what is the answer to the actual military problem this would raise?" I asked

Sir Ronald replied that he saw it as tanks, tanks, more tanks. These he was glad to say are coming along very well from factories now, a fact upon which he bases his view that if Herr Hitler also considers invasion to be a compulsory move it will be launched in the next few months when American and British production will be starting to get really into its stride and the relentless piling up of Allied armaments beginning to confront the Germans with ever-darkening threat of defeat in the long run unless they can wreck Britain's supply system by intensified submarine and airplane attacks.

What May Happen

Outlining the picture of what he thinks will happen if the Germans storm Britain's shores at the first opportunity, Sir Ronald said that he felt there existed a widely held misconception regarding the extent to which the civilian public here is likely to be involved.

There seems to be a general anticipation that everyone's routine will inevitably be dislocated by fierce fighting lasting perhaps a couple of days.

But what Sir Ronald envisages is the German's delivering feint assaults at some point followed by strong attacks at others, and the rest of the country remaining compartively peaceful except for air raids.

Valuable as Propaganda

In regard to a popular notion that the Germans are likely to land troops widespread from the air dressed in British uniforms, with a view to causing confusion among the regular troops and volunteer soldiers of the Home Guard, Sir Ronald feels that such maneuver is improbable.

The value of this operation, Sir Ronald said, lies not in doing it but in saying you're going to do it or have done it. And he added the surprising statement that his most careful investigations had not brought to light a single proven instance during the Nazis' campaign in the Low Countries when they dropped parachutists in military uniforms other than their own.

What the Germans did do most effectively was to drop saboteurs in civilian attire, a ruse practiced by both sides in the World War and one rendered particularly successful this time by the elaborate organization of "fifth columnists," without whom parachutists have very limited scope.

It was these agents who assiduously spread rumors that the Germans descended in uniforms on their enemies and the consequence was that every patrol was liable to be viewed with deep suspicion, both by the military and civilians.

A Risky Procedure

The actual dropping of troops disguised as one's own enemies would merely be to risk losing men unnecessarily, since in wartime mutual recognition by troops has to be carried out at a distance proportionate to the range of small arms fire, once suspicion has been fomented.

As for saboteurs in civilian clothes, in the absence of strong "fifth column" support, they have run the gauntlet of military and other guards, knowing that if caught their fate is to be shot forthwith without trial as spies.

While thus laying one the great bogeys raised before the population here Sir Ronald said however, that he fully expects invading Germans to land a large number of troops by air.

The speediest counter-measure against these are the tanks upon which the Commander in Chief sets such store, for while it takes time and caution for infantry to round up infantry armed heavily with automatic weapons, as the Nazis are sure to be, the tank can sail right into them with a minimum of delay—a matter of the utmost importance, since the effective strength of an enemy invading Britain must depend on the rapidity with which first comers can be substantially reinforced.

Other Plans Possible

In assessing invasion probabilities and reiterating the conviction that the Reichsführer must strike here soon, Sir Ronald does not exclude, of course, possibility that the Germans may have other plans and may be bluffing when they state specifically—as Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, did to Spanish newspapermen in Berlin March 9—that they intend to invade Britain directly weather conditions are favorable.

Behind the screen of this threat that automatically ties down a large number of troops here, the Nazis may after all be concerned primarily with defense in the Balkans, and really switching over from blitzkrieg tactics, that have served them so well, to the war of endurance they proudly boast to be in an economic position to wage if they wish.

If they could succeed in this then one might see the prospect of invading Britain after the country had been greatly weakened.

Convoy in Extremity, Gibson Advocates

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10 (AP)—Former United States Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont, National Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, told a mass meeting audience here that if England should be prevented from getting war materials under its protection then "the time must come for the United States to convoy materials."

The meeting, at which Senator Claude Pepper of Florida also spoke, was the answer of proponents of the Lease-Lend bill to a mass meeting held here last Sunday at which Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana spoke against the measure.

Senator Pepper asserted that the Lease-Lend bill did not give the President dictatorial powers, but "it is a mandate thrust upon President Roosevelt to defend the freedom of the world."

"We are doing all we can to keep the Nation out of war," Mr. Pepper said. "We are trying to stop it at its source. We have chosen to act courageously and affirmatively. America's old moral virtues are back into play again."

Danes Face Grave Problem In Increasing Lack of Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Radical changes in Denmark's economic and social structure appear to be imminent unless Denmark can find some means to stem the steadily increasing number of unemployed persons.

At the end of 1940 about 130,000 persons unable to find work were receiving aid from the Government, as compared with fewer than 110,000 at the end of the previous year.

In the cities the percentage of unemployed was larger than in the country, with those employed in the building trades being affected most.

State-financed projects designed to relieve unemployment have so far failed to effect any stimulation of the building trade and loan offers to property owners for repair work, alterations, and new construction have not been taken up because of the high cost of some materials and the dearth of others.

Farm Workers Hard Hit

The growing lack of feedstuffs—partly resulting from the fact that Denmark is under occupation by the German army and consequently cut off from vital overseas markets by the British blockade—has necessitated drastic reductions in livestock raising and dairy production. This has resulted in many farmers and farm hands being deprived of work.

So far, the only appreciable reduction in the ranks of unemployed has taken place with the migration of Danish workers to Germany. Of the estimated 2,000,000 foreigners who are now working in Germany, about 25,000 are Danes.

Special trains were to be scheduled this winter to transport more Danish workers from Copenhagen and Aarhus to Germany

The Danish worker is permitted to send home 125 marks of his earnings for the support of his family or relatives, thus having the effect of reducing the number of persons receiving state unemployment aid.

[Although Danish workers in Germany theoretically are allowed to send money home, in practice, these workers in Germany constitute a further drain on Denmark's rapidly waning financial resources.

When the worker plans to send money to Denmark a draft on the Danish National Bank is issued by the German Government. This draft is charged against Germany's account in Denmark, and added to the already skyrocketing debt which Germany owes the Danish Government.

Thus, while Denmark would pay 100 kroner in monthly unemployment compensation to a worker, under this system it has to pay about 250 kroner for the privilege of having Danish citizens working in the Reich.]

The conditions under which Danes are working in Germany do not compare favorably with the conditions at home.

Collect City Refuse

In Hamburg, about 200 Danes are employed in collecting the refuse of the city and in collecting waste material of the city.

Between Hamburg and Berlin, about 1,500 Danes are quartered in one of Germany's largest workman's camps. Handworkers can earn between 60 and 65 marks a week (nominally between $24 and $26). Lodging in these camps is free, while board is one mark per day.

Five slices of German bread with a piece of sausage is the workman's daily lunch and breakfast ration. Substitute coffee is also provided with this meal.

Ten copies of Danish newspapers are allowed to be circulated among the camp's workers. Evenings are spent in reading literature provided by the camp, and listening to lectures provided by the German authorities. Many of the workers already have learned to speak the German language.

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Stronger House of Freedom Needed to Raise Democracy

By Archibald MacLeish

Librarian of Congress. Excerpts from Speeches and Writings

Mobilization for the defense of democracy in the face of the greatest danger which has ever threatened freedom must be the mobilization of every possibility the people have, not to defend themselves, not to resist, but to build higher and to build stronger the house of freedom on this ground—to create in America the thing so many men have dreamed of and have never seen — democracy itself — democracy in action.

At the Tenth Annual New York Herald Tribune Forum, Oct. 23, 1940.

The democratic faith which swept the world—the democratic faith which men believed in and men fought for, the faith which men believe in and will fight for still, is not a faith in things or goods or fortunes.

John Milton knew the democratic faith that men will fight for. John Milton's democracy was a democracy in which men believed. It is still a faith more powerful than any other.

At New England Town Hall, Inc., Nov. 20, 1940.

The enemies of liberty are not saboteurs in material things alone.

They are saboteurs also in the things of the mind. And it is in the things of the mind that their sabotage is most dangerous.

To destroy a machine or a manufacturing plant is one thing. The loss is great, but the plant or the machine is replaceable.

To destroy the integrity of words and to destroy the credibility of the users of words is another; neither can be replaced.

At New England Town Hall, Inc., Nov. 20, 1940.

Democracy is never a thing done. Democracy is always something that a nation must be doing.

For democracy in action—the unending labor of creating liberty for every man—democracy in action is a cause for which the stones themselves will fight.

At Faneuil Hall, Boston, Nov. 20, 1940.

Democracy as a fighting faith is faith in the freedom of the common people, faith in the capacity of the common people to create a world more human and more decent and more just than any world a tyrant or a demagog or any so-called revolutionary party of any self-appointed aristocracy of wealth and talents can impose upon them.

Democracy as a fighting faith is an affirmative faith—a faith in freedom for, not freedom from—a faith in people's freedom to create their future for themselves.

At the Tenth Annual New York Herald Tribune Forum.

The issue is whether those who believe in democracy can bring against that invading faith a stronger, more resisting ardor of their own.

In the wars of the spirit there is no defense but to attack. For in the wars of democracy, of the human spirit, it is faith which will decide the issue. And faith cannot be faith against but for.

In Reader's Digest, February, 1941.

Labor Unions Losing Ground Ford Declares in Interview

WAYS, Ga., March 10 (AP)—Henry Ford says he believes unions are "losing ground" and that he has no intention of recognizing them as bargaining agencies for employees of the Ford Motor Company.

"We do not intend to submit to any union, and those who belong to one are being fooled," the manufacturer said Saturday in an interview at his plantation home here, thus indicating his attitude unchanged since he refused to recognize union leaders four years ago.

"A union is like a big spider's web," he continued, "once inside the web, the workmen can't move.

"Freedom, freedom of speech and personal pursuits, is the keystone of our American government.

"American industry should be free to function; American workmen must remain free to do as they will, without being shackled by a few union leaders who are using the defense program to advance themselves.

Questions Results

"What have unions given in return for the initiation fees and dues collected of men employed on defense projects, men who were compelled to join unions for the first time in order to secure jobs waiting for them and for which they are qualified?

"With thousands of our fine young men serving in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps for only a few dollars a month, how can unions justify strikes which are intended more to advance the cause of unions than to benefit the workers themselves?"

Mr. Ford charged that "competitors" aided creation of unions.

"Some of the strikes in some Detroit plants were pulled off by company henchmen in order to lay men off when production was running ahead of orders," he declared.

"The men in our plants are satisfied generally with wages and conditions. Occasionally agitators try to keep our employees stirred up, but the men know they will be treated fairly by the company, without outside intervention."

Mr. Ford talked quietly, but with conviction, here on the Georgia estate where he and Mrs. Ford are spending several weeks.

Are Losing Ground

"In my opinion," he said, "unions are losing ground and haven't a leg to stand on.

"The American people are on to their scheme of operation and citizens will rise up if unions continue to hamper the defense program."

The manufacturer said his son, Edsel Ford, President of Ford Motor Company, was "in accord" with his views on unions.

"We've been battling with about the same crowd for 37 years now," he recalled. "It started with the Seldon patent fight 37 years ago. That was an effort to remove us from the automobile industry. There have been so many others since it is difficult to enumerate them all, but always back of the scene is the same group out to get us.

"We talk with our employees personally. We have always paid the best wages possible and increased them voluntarily. There is no place for a union in a picture like this."

During his stay here Mr. Ford keeps in close touch with conditions at Dearborn, Mich., where his largest plants are located. He reads newspapers daily, listens to the radio, and otherwise observes current events.

Ford Criticized

DETROIT, March 10 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, last night branded as "ostrich-like" a statement made by Henry Ford, in an interview yesterday at his Georgia winter home, that labor unions are "losing ground."

"Henry Ford," said Mr. Thomas, whose union has filed notice of intent to strike at three Ford Motor Co. plants here, "is still following his old policy of closing his eyes to realities. Because, like an ostrich, he buries his head he does not see the evidence in the automobile industry that the unions are not losing ground."

Regarding a Ford statement that "a union is like a spider web in which the workmen can't move," Mr. Thomas commented that "everyone who knows our organization knows it is the most democratic in the country."

Mr. Ford's declaration that his company did "not intend to submit to any union" drew from Mr. Thomas the rejoinder that "other manufacturers who said the same thing some years ago are now having good relationships with us."

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America: Slave or Free?

6 Democracies Give Recognition To Rights of the Opposition

By Dumas Malone

Director of the Harvard University Press; Editor of the Dictionary of American Biography

It is a great pity, in these recent years, that the democracies of Europe were not as familiar as Americans with the saying of Benjamin Franklin: "We must hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately." He was speaking to an American group, however, more than a century and a half ago.

The occasion was the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It was obvious to the Sage that unity of counsel and action was necessary if the freedom of the young Republic was to be attained. Every schoolboy should also remember that Daniel Webster linked liberty and union in an immortal phrase, saying they were one and inseparable.

He was thinking more of contesting States than we need to, but, in a modern rendering, these famous words still epitomize the twin purposes of political association. It is now the unity of all sorts of groups and individuals that is necessary if the independence of the Republic and the liberties of its people are to be maintained.

The totalitarians regard the ideas of liberty and unity, not as inseparable, but as contradictory and mutually exclusive. To them war, and the psychology of war, are the normal state; and total war, they say, permits no divergence of opinion. Accordingly, men are enjoined to trust the Führer and dissenters are sent to concentration camps. For the time at least, this has seemed an effective way of disposing of the problem of political opposition.

We believe that the highest possible degree of individual freedom should be allowed that is compatible with the security of our society. In the past, whether because of a strong sense of national security, the relative abundance of our resources, or the innate selfishness of human kind, American individualism has at times taken on forms approaching anarchy. The necessities of co-operation might have been more fully realized by more of us had we been less fortunately circumstanced.

Unity by Consent Needed

A high degree of unity is conducive to effectiveness even in the piping times of peace, but it becomes a necessity in an hour of crisis. The question then arises, to use the words of Abraham Lincoln, "whether any government not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies."

Both in the Civil War and the first World War, the answer was that the Government could be strong enough to weather the immediate crisis, but in each instance, unhappily, there was a marked disruption of unity afterward, resulting in post-war eras of gross materialism and the glorification of personal selfishness. Most of us believe that the Government can become strong enough to meet the present emergency and some of us hope that there will not be a comparable relapse.

More than ever, therefore, it is incumbent upon us to attain strength and unity, not by compulsion, but by consent. Unquestionably this is the slower and harder way, but unity is most likely to endure if it is achieved in the realm of the spirit and if it permits of considerable diversity.

Even in these days of concentrated power, it is hard to believe that men will permit themselves to be permanently enslaved and regimented, as they now are on the Continent of Europe; and, as both Thomas Jefferson and Wendell Willkie have pointed out, free men are the strongest. It is our gigantic task to gain their consent to self-sacrificing co-operation at a moment when time is of the essence of the problem, and to retain their consent, it may be, for a long period during which there will be inevitable confusion, if not chaos, in the world.

Role of the Opposition

The requirements of this situation can hardly be sketched within the limits of this paper, but, without splitting hairs or engaging in fine-spun theory, we can at least inquire what sort of political unity we ought to seek at this time, and how we ought to seek it. Indeed, it is imperative that we do this. Let us consider, in particular, the role of political opposition, which the totalitarians wholly deny. Here is a symbol of the problem of harmonizing national unity with political freedom.

Nothing is more characteristic of American and British political institutions than the Opposition. It is assumed that there will be contending groups, and generally there have been two of relatively equal strength. Upon the face of it, then, the Federal Government, or the Government of any state, may be under the control of a bare majority, while a group of almost equal size is in opposition to it, criticizing its actions at every turn.

Obviously, Herr Hitler would not tolerate such a situation. In the plebiscites which he ordered in more peaceful days he demanded and secured support that ran to 90 per cent or higher, and he has made the Reichstag an empty echo of his speeches. That a country as divided on political lines as ours seems to be can achieve unity of action is to him unthinkable and, from his point of view, our divisions are most encouraging.

There are certain things about us, however, that he does not fully understand. To begin with, we recognize that in all matters wherein a majority has unmistakably expressed itself the will of the majority must prevail. Ninety per cent approval is not necessary and neither is coercion. So far as presidential elections are concerned, there has been acquiescence even when the official verdict was exceedingly doubtful, as in the Hayes-Tilden contest of 1876, and when the electoral majority represented a popular minority, as in the Harrison-Cleveland election of 1888. The attitude of the electorate in our own day has been well exemplified by no less a person than Mr. Willkie, who has proclaimed that Mr. Roosevelt is his President, however much he may previously have assailed him.

Will of the Majority Rules

Our attitude represents something more than good sportsmanship, for, as Jefferson said a long time ago, unless the will of the majority shall prevail representative government cannot endure. The assertion is the more forceful because Jefferson, more perhaps than any other single person in our history, vindicated the right of political opposition and upheld the liberties of persons.

How far the liberties of individuals may be curtailed in times of crisis by action of the majority is a question for both philosophical disquisition and practical statecraft. As Lincoln said, "important principles may and must be flexible," and there are inevitable restrictions in time of danger. It seems sufficient to say here that morale is likely to be highest when considerations of national security are most happily harmonized with considerations of human decency, good humor, and common sense.

Herr Hitler has also erred in exaggerating the depth of American political divisions. In times past, certain of our native critics have commented rather bitterly on the meaninglessness of our alignments. In speaking of our major parties they have mentioned Tweedledum and Tweedledee, and they have bemoaned the lack of clearcut issues in our political campaigns.

There are many cleavages in our society but it is doubtful if these closely parallel political lines; and, despite the protests of the rationalists, there is a genuine safeguard in the similarities of our parties. There are wide divergences between individuals, but after the smoke of battle has cleared it generally appears that most members of the contending forces think pretty much alike about such matters as they think about at all.

Definition of Purposes

In times of crisis the prime necessity is to align the predominant middle groups in a common purpose, leaving the extreme partisans on the outer fringe. By this I do not mean that we should adopt indecisive measures, once that major policies have been agreed upon. I merely mean that our purposes should be so defined as to provide the broadest base that is possible and to permit the vast majority of our people to stand on common ground. Obviously, this cannot be the ground of partisan, or group, or personal interest. We must emphasize the whole in which the parts are merged.

As we all know, the holder of an elective office, besides his avowed purpose to serve the larger interests of the country and his constituency, has also the purpose of gaining or retaining political power. It is in pursuance of this second aim that a large part of the bickering and maneuvering in Washington is carried on.

In such times as these, however, if not in ordinary times, we have a right to demand that partisan and personal aims be minimized in view of the needs of our society as a whole. The function of the Opposition thus becomes clear. There is now no justification for anybody's trying to get the President in a hole in order to discredit him. Not even his political foes ought to want his foot to slip, because we might all slip with him.

There is no point in calling the President names or attributing to him base motives, and there is no point in his calling other people names. That sort of pettiness is unworthy of a great nation in a time of crisis and can be excused only on a ground of jangled nerves. Under our system there can be no escape, in times of crisis, from large delegations of power to the President and of necessity he must administer American defense, but it is not his property, nor is it the private preserve of the Democratic party from which Republicans are automatically debarred.

Genuine Decisions

It is the property and the business of us all. Important matters of policy should be discussed by appropriate agencies, but not beyond the point necessary to reach a genuine decision. Filibustering is an undemocratic procedure at any time, and it cannot be tolerated now.

This does not mean, however, that there is not room for criticism. Defense measures should be scrutinized unceasingly, not with a view to hamstringing them, but with a view to rendering them more effective. It is absurd and unpatriotic to assert that the President or any other high official wants to plow under any given percentage of American youth, but it is not unpatriotic to inquire into the progress that is being made in the production of airplanes.

The chief danger that our system of rival parties faces is that one or both of them may be discredited by playing politics with the security of the Nation. In the long run, parties and officials alike are valued, not for the skill or the selfishness of their maneuvering, but for their competence and the genuineness of their concern for the public interest. There is reason for a vigilant Opposition and no reason why it should disappear.

Freedom of speech is our chief safeguard against both tyranny and incompetence, and there is no excuse for surrendering it so long as men employ it within the framework of the purpose which should unite us all. The real danger lies in the refusal of some men to recognize that purpose and its supreme claims.

Defense of Independence

What is the aim that transcends our pettiness and comprehends all our legitimate interests? The paramount need of this critical hour is that it be clearly perceived. Negatively stated, it is the defense of our national independence and of the freedom of a democratic society to solve its own problems unhindered from without. Patriotic men may differ about means, but surely not about the end.

A majority of our people believe that this involves more than the repelling of physical invasion on the Atlantic front, for there are back doors and side doors and the enemies of our way of life know no scruple and recognize no law. To every practical purpose, except that they cannot get at our bodies and at the moment do not want to, the totalitarians have declared war on us already. Against them and their ideas we must defend ourselves in every offensive way; and in this struggle there is no place for partisanship, any more than there is for greed.

But the challenge of the hour can be stated more positively and dynamically. Upwards of a century ago, in the midst of the Napoleonic war, Thomas Jefferson, dismayed by American disunion, wrote these words: "When we reflect that the eyes of the virtuous all over the world are turned with anxiety upon us, as the only depositories of the sacred fires of liberty, and that our falling into anarchy would decide forever the destinies of mankind, and seal the political heresy that man is incapable of self-government, the only contest between divided friends should be who will dare farthest into the ranks of the common enemy."

The force of this stirring plea for unity is even greater now than it was then, for we can designate the common enemy more easily and we do not yet stand in a similar position of spiritual isolation. The countries where the language of freedom is still spoken are our friends and they would gladly acknowledge our leadership. If we could but bring ourselves to accept our responsibilities as the foremost nation of the earth and the historic champion of human liberty, petty doubts and fears would vanish and divided friends would be united by the bonds of faith.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Nazi Contradictions: Morale Low, Unity High

Continued from Page 1

that it is no longer just a Nazi war, but a war for the very survival of Germany which affects him just as much as the Nazi Storm Trooper. He suspects that defeat would mean the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Germans in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland, and France. He knows it would mean the dispossession of all the Germans who have settled down on expropriated property in the newly occupied countries. He has been told that England intends to break Germany up into small states, and British propaganda has done nothing to counteract this apprehension.

There are other reasons beside this horror of defeat which enter into this strange failure of low civilian morale to have any significance. The Nazi party has a grip on the country so detailed and complete as to be scarcely comprehensible to anyone accustomed to life in a democratic country.

There has always been a party member responsible for every block in every city. Now, with bombing raids and the prospect of a longer war disturbing people, SS men, Hitler's specially trained and highly privileged super-police, have been added to the network of party control. During the winter almost every apartment house in Berlin had some tenant evicted. Into his place moved an SS man until now the whole city is covered with a mesh of men placed both to watch how people are thinking and talking and also to be ready to control any panic should Berlin be bombed as London has been bombed.

Morale and Discipline

There is something peculiar about the German which helps to explain not only this current anomaly of low morale combined with adequate discipline and readiness to carry on the war effort, but also the rise of the Nazis to power and their retention of power. The German is an intelligent person. He knows better. He laughs at much of the Nazi propaganda. He is horrified by concentration camps. He is ashamed of Nazi racialism and Nazi brutality. But he never dreams of doing anything about it.

There is an extraordinary chasm between a German's intelligence and his political life. It never seems to occur to the mass to attempt to apply their intelligence to their public lives. Their disapproval of Nazi excesses, in fact, their general dislike of the Nazi regime, is a sheer intellectual abstraction which they indulge in conversation, but never dream of applying. During a year and a half in wartime Germany I met a bare half dozen Nazis whom I felt were really sincere in their Naziism. With those few it was a deep and fervent thing. Of the others those who were on the government pay roll purported to be Nazis, but were never very convincing about it, while those who were in private life paid only the barest lip service to it.

Yet the fact remains that there is no unified opposition movement to the Nazi Party. There are obviously some "underground" movements. One occasionally gets leaflets through the mails and there have been opposition radio stations inside Germany. But they have no wide influence or general following. By and large the average German goes along, partly because he doesn't know anything else to do and partly because he has no faith in any alternative. And partly also because there is some phase of Naziism which appeals to almost every German.

Anti-Nazi Jokes

The average German indulges in his abstract anti-Naziism constantly. Jests at the expense of the regime are a favorite pastime—even in Government circles. Last autumn the favorite riddle in Berlin started this way: "Hitler, Göring, and Goebbels were in an airplane and it crashed. Who was saved?" This was put to me by dozens of Germans, including three Government officials. The answer, of course, was, "The German people."

Skepticism about official propaganda shows itself in current German humor. After official communiqués and the press had used the adjective "reprisal" with every report of a bombing raid on England or the sinking of an English ship ad nauseam for several months, a woman was heard asking a newsvendor for a paper. Instead of asking for a particular one by name, she just said, "Give me three cents worth of reprisal, please." Not long after that the word was dropped from the Army communiqués and the headlines.

Another favorite little story with Berliners during the past winter was of 12 German aviators who knocked at St. Peter's gate and demanded admission. On being asked to identify themselves they said they were German fliers who had been shot down that day over England. St. Peter, so the story goes, told them to wait a moment until he could consult his lists. On returning to the gate he said: "Eight of you will have to go back. The High Command report today says that only four of you were shot down."

The favorite story of all dealt with the air raid shelters. People had been advised to go to bed early to get some sleep before the raids. If on arrival in the shelter they said "good morning" it meant that they had been dutifully in bed. If they said "good evening" it meant that they had not been in bed. And if they said "Heil Hitler" it mean that they were still asleep.

There was even a time before the war when humor at the expense of the regime was collected and printed once a year, and allowed to be sold. And even after the war began it was the stock in trade of masters of ceremony in vaudeville theaters. Such public use of this type of humor has now been stopped, but it is still officially condoned for somewhat the same reason that Ford dealers used to collect and circulate jokes at the expense of the Ford car. Also, they act as a sort of safety valve for the public. But they have no serious meaning. Germans seldom apply their intelligence—which is excellent in the abstract—to their political life.

The only place where any action at all occurred was in Vienna. There was a football game between a Prussian and an Austrian team in December. The umpire delivered a decision deemed unfair by the Austrian spectators. They expressed it by overturning the car of Baldur von Shirach, Gauleiter of Austria, and cutting the tires with knives. It was about this same time also that the appearance of Frau Göring at the Opera in Vienna in full evening dress and tiara so offended the sense of war-time propriety of the less formally clad Viennese that their hisses stopped the performance until Frau Göring retired.

Heil Hitler in Bavaria

Of less noteworthy character is the fact that the use of the "Heil Hitler" greeting with right arm salute has become so infrequent in Bavaria, where Naziism began, that one widely quoted wit in Berlin redefined Nazi war aims. The first, he said, is to conquer England. The second is to induce the Bavarians to resume use of "Heil Hitler."

During the entire period of the war I once witnessed real enthusiasm in Berlin. It was when the Berlin division returned from the campaign in France. There was no doubt that the Berliners were glad to see their boys come home and cheered them enthusiastically. Herr Hitler's triumphant entry into Berlin also evoked real enthusiasm. But on both occasions the proportion of young boys and girls under 18 among the spectators was very high, as all photographs of the occasion show. And on both occasions the announcement had gone out well in advance: "There will be spontaneous demonstrations of welcome." When they are told to enthuse, and when school children are given a holiday and marched en masse by their teachers to the scene, they do fairly well. But unless organized it is like the scene in the Wilhelmsplatz the day Paris was captured. I watched a handful of about 100 persons around the loudspeakers that day. They saluted dutifully when the news came out and while the national anthem was played. Then they walked away—talking about personal affairs.

But for Nazi purposes this is all quite satisfactory. Germany is organized for war, not for the comfort or pleasure of civilians. The civilian pays the price for everything. If transportation is overburdened civilian use of railroads is cut down until they can handle military needs adequately. If industry is overburdened, production for civilian use is curtailed until there is ample capacity for military needs. If food or clothing is short, civilian purchases are rationed to the point where the armed forces get all they need.

The civilian is required to sacrifice whatever is necessary for the army. Naturally they grumble and naturally their morale is worse than the army's. But nothing essential in war-time Germany depends on civilian morale. Volunteering has been abandoned. Every war service is organized on a professional basis. All that is required of the civilian is to do what he is told. Which he does, partly because it is in his German nature to submit and partly because the police system is so complete that opportunities for rebellion are, to all practical purposes, nonexistent.

It must not be forgotten either that Germans, more than the peoples of any other western nation, have a taste for military life, military pageantry and military victory. Further, there is scarcely a German who does not actually relish the prospect dangled before him by Naziism of becoming "the master folk" of Europe. As a mass they do feel unjustly treated and deprived of the enjoyment of what they consider their importance. They want to be recognized and accepted as superior people by their neighbors. That a Czech or Pole or Frenchman should consider himself as important as a German seems to all of them wrong and to most of them intolerable. Emotionally they are in step with the militarism and imperialism of the regime.

Two things could in theory capitalize on the lowness of civilian morale to Allied advantage. It stands up today principally because after all the victories of war to date the average German naturally considers the prospect of final victory to be excellent, and because he has such a horror of defeat. His morale could be shaken if the expectation of ultimate victory could be taken from him or if skillful Allied propaganda could make defeat seem more attractive than continuation of the war. But German victory still seems highly probable to anyone inside Germany cut off from outside sources of information, and British propaganda has attempted nothing to minimize his fear of defeat.

The result is that the German Nation is more united today than at any time since the Nazi regime came to power, and civilian morale is adequate to the needs of the German war machine. There is literally no sign of revolt or even of serious disaffection on the present horizon.

What British bombs have done to Germany and how they have begun to change the thinking of the German people about war will be told in Mr. Harsch's next article.

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Admiralty Controls Shipyard Labor

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 10—Complementary to the passing of the Lend-Lease bill by the United States Senate—hailed here today as a great step toward Allied victory—were the week-end activities of Mr. Ernest Bevin, Member of Labor and National Service, which included the issue of a new order putting all shipyard labor under control of the Admiralty and an urgent appeal for recruits for Britain's war industry, notably 100,000 women for munitions work and 50,000 extra men for shipyards.

The new plans will facilitate the transfer of skilled labor to places where it is needed most urgently, eliminating the red tape which critics long have said hampered Britain's war effort.

All shipbuilding yards, starting March 11, will be scheduled as "essential work." A scheduled employer may not dismiss workers except for serious misconduct, and a worker may not quit his job without permission of the district shipyard controller.

Mr. Bevin issued a call for 50,000 former shipbuilding workers to return to the industry. Most of the men have been employed elsewhere in Britain's industrial structure.

Must Redouble Efforts

Shipyard workers could increase the output another 30 per cent, Mr. Bevin told a Newcastle meeting. He said that would aid the Navy enormously in the great Battle of the Atlantic in the next six months.

While Britain now feels itself justified in entertaining great expectations from the "arsenal of democracy" across the Atlantic, it is being stressed here that it would be folly to overestimate the speed with which American aid can reach its maximum pitch. Therefore, it is pointed out that Britain must rely mainly on its own redoubled industrial efforts to maintain its ever-growing war effort in the next few critical months.

Most Serious Problem

A clear indication of the increasing extent to which Britain seems certain to become involved in military activities in the Balkans and the Mediterranean was given by Mr. Bevin at Newcastle. There was no doubt, he said, that very shortly an attack would be made on Greece by Germany. British troops would have to be supplied and equipped which meant shipping, much of which would have to take the longer route (from South Africa).

Shipping thus inevitably looms as the most serious problem for the British as German U-boats and bombers intensify their onslaught on sea traffic lanes and harbors, as the German advance in the Balkans presages a heavy new strain on merchant tonnage and convoying vessels, and as United States supplies are being piled up for transport to Britain.

The Admiralty's new powers to use shipyard labor to the best advantage, moving it about and lending men here and there, mark the biggest step in the British Government's control of manpower.

In his plea for 50,000 more skilled and semi-skilled shipyard workers, Mr. Bevin especially appealed to those who left the shipbuilding trade in the years of the trade depression. He called for cooperation from workers and said a guaranteed weekly wage would prevent any disadvantage from the system of interchange between different shipyards.

Speeding up by interchangeability, Mr. Bevin explained, was an attempt not to break down the crafts but to get all the crafts to work as a team so that at no point would a ship be delayed because one particular man was not available to finish a particular job.

More considerate treatment is one of the inducements Mr. Bevin holds out to the 100,000 women workers he hopes to enlist in the next two weeks, mainly for shell filling. A subsidy will be paid to married women who have children cared for while they are at the factories. More intervals for rest and refreshment, and better facilities for women traveling long distances are promised.

Big Day Nurseries To Tend Children

By the Associated Press

London, March 10

Plans for huge day nurseries, to tend children while their mothers are filling shells, have been launched by the Government. Immediate steps are being taken to register nursery supervisors.

The nursery plan follows the call for 100,000 women volunteers for shell filling made by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, in his speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

British Believe They 'Got' Another Italian 'A' Cruiser

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—An Italian cruiser of the "A" type Condottieria class, sister ship of the ill-fated Bartolomeo Colleoni, has been torpedoed and "almost certainly sunk" by a British submarine, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The Admiralty communiqué said the cruiser was escorted by two destroyers and for two hours after the warship was seen to be hit the escort vessels circled about picking up survivors.

The Bartolomeo Colleoni and her three sister ships were reputed to be among the fastest cruisers in the world, with a speed that was designed to permit them to overtake destroyers. In their trials one of them was reported to have reached a speed of 42 knots.

An Australian cruiser and British destroyers sent the Bartolomeo Colleoni to the bottom of the Mediterranean last July 19.

The other three ships of the class are the Giovanni Delle Bande Nere, the Alberto di Giussano and Alberico da Barbiano, all of 5,069 tons, and mounting eight six-inch guns. All ships of this class were built in 1930.

Disguised Italian Raider Sunk by British Cruiser

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—A fast, powerfully-armed Italian sea raider masquerading in the Indian Ocean as a British merchantman has been caught and sunk in a battle with a British cruiser, the Admiralty has announced.

It identified the ship as the Ramb I, owned by the Italian Government, mounting four 4.7-inch guns and capable of better than 18 knots.

When H. M. S. Leander, a 7,270-ton British cruiser of the New Zealand Squadron, challenged the raider, the Admiralty said, she hauled down her red ensign—the flag of British merchantmen—hoisted her true Italian colors and opened fire.

But the Leander fired five salvoes from her batteries of eight six-inch guns and the Ramb I struck her flag.

Naval communiques previously had mentioned only German raiders in that vital area along Britain's Empire lifeline between the British Isles and the Orient and the sinking of a Fascist surface raider caused general surprise in British Naval circles.

It was pointed out that the size, speed and arms of the 3,670-ton Ramb I made her capable of inflicting heavy damage on commerce and it was believed she might already have started a campaign.

Disguise a Failure

That she was flying British colors and still challenged by the Leander, these sources said, suggested that the British cruiser was not fooled by the disguise.

In its usual taciturn language, the Admiralty told this story of the encounter:

"A fast Italian merchant ship which was armed with four 4.7-inch guns and was a commerce raider has been caught in the Indian Ocean by H. M. S. Leander (Capt. R. H. Bevan, R. N.), a cruiser of the New Zealand Squadron.

"The Italian ship was the Ramb I, 3,670-ton capital ship capable of 18½ knots speed and owned by the Italian Government.

"She was flying a red ensign when intercepted by H. M. S. Leander. On being ordered to stop, the Ramb I hoisted Italian colors and opened fire at H. M. S. Leander with guns mounted on her forecastle and poop.

"H. M. S. Leander at once replied and she had fired five salvoes when the Ramb I first struck her flag.

"Eleven officers and 89 men were picked up by H. M. S. Leander and are prisoners of war. Among those picked up were five wounded. The Ramb I burned fiercely and sank about 50 minutes later. No damage or casualties were sustained by H. M. S. Leander."

Many Raiders Active

The Indian Ocean has been a stalking ground for Naval prowlers since the beginning of the war and both sides have accused the other of sailing under false colors in those waters.

One objective of the British land offensive in East Africa, apparently, has been to seize Indian Ocean harbors which might serve Axis raiders as bases.

Only last Friday, the Admiralty announced in London that capture of Mogadiscio and Kismayu, chief ports of Italian Somaliland, had eliminated the main bases for Axis surface raiders in the Indian Ocean.

In doing so, it said, a nest of Axis merchant ships was uncovered at Kismayu and five were seized, five scuttled, one sunk and a twelfth driven ashore.

Several ships recently have disappeared on voyages taking them into the Indian Ocean and maritime circles count them as victims of Axis raiders.

The 5,154-ton British freighter Speybank was reported March 6 to have been sunk enroute from Calcutta to Boston and New York with a $1,000,000 cargo of tin, rubber, hemp, sugar and burlap. Her New York agents said she was believed to have been sent to the bottom of the Indian Ocean after leaving Calcutta.

Other Cases

The last heard from the 7,422-ton British passenger ship Troilus was a radio message Feb. 1 that she had sighted a "suspicious vessel" in the channel between Madagascar and the coast of Portuguese East Africa.

As far back as the first months of the war British merchantmen were believed to have fallen prey in the Indian Ocean to the roving Nazi pocket-battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

Her career as a commerce raider ended when she was scuttled in December, 1939, in the harbor of Montevideo, Uruguay, after she had been vanquished off the South American coast by three British cruisers—including the Ajax and Achilles, sisterships of the Leander.

The German High Command said last Feb. 22 that an armed British merchantman, the 7,178-ton Canadian Cruiser, had been sunk by German Naval forces while hiding her true belligerent identity under United States colors.

In another recent case of an Indian Ocean raider, the British charged that a Nazi surface vessel disguised herself by flying Japanese colors and taking the Japanese name Manyo Maru.

Prince Juan Ready To Be King of Spain

ROME (AP)—Prince Juan, heir-designate to the nonexistent Spanish Throne, has declared formally his readiness to return to Spain as King when the day of restoration comes, Spanish royalists said today.

The royalists met March 7, it was learned, and the Prince pledged himself to uphold the principles of his father, the late Alfonso XIII.

The Prince was reported to have told the royalists the day of restoration "may not be far off."

Swiftly Moving British Forces Now 145 Miles Inside Ethiopia

CAIRO, Egypt, March 10 (AP)—Advancing at the rate of nearly 50 miles a day, British forces which invaded Ethiopia from conquered Italian Somaliland in the southeast have occupied the town of Gabre-Darra on the vast arid Ogaden Plateau, the British Middle East Command has announced.

At Gabre-Darra the British had struck 145 miles within Ethiopia from the old Somaliland frontier and were about 240 miles from Harar.

These forces, military spokesmen said, apparently intend to cut the vital railway line which runs from the port of Djibouti on the Gulf of Aden to Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital.

The advance began March 5 shortly after the capture of Fer-Fer, an Italian Somaliland town just outside the Ethiopian frontier. The troops followed the main road which runs from Mogadiscio, Somaliland capital, to Harar in central Ethiopia.

From Harar it is only a few miles to Diredawa on the railway. There the country is hillier but early dispatches said the Italians were in full flight and that reconnaissance patrol pilots saw white flags dotting the rugged countryside 100 miles in advance of the British.

The swift British advance, not unlike their sudden overwhelming of the Fascist troops in Italian Somaliland last month, was accompanied, a communiqué said, by fresh successes of the native Ethiopian forces fighting the Italians in the Gojjam district northwest of Addis Ababa.

These "patriots," the British said were vigorously pursuing the Italian garrison which abandoned Burye south of Lake Tana on March 4.

A middle East RAF communiqué said British bombers attacked the harbor of Tripoli in western Libya Friday night and hit railway lines there, as well as airdromes in Tripolitania.

RAF bombers, the communiqué said, also "inflicted considerable damage" on the road which connects the Eritrean railway town of Cheren, under siege for several weeks, with Asmara, the Eritrean capital, and that South African fighting planes machine-gunned and burned out two oil dumps south of Asmara.

By a Staff Artist

Scene of British Advance

Arrow shows point reached by British forces in Ethiopia working toward the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway from Italian Somaliland.

Vichy Envoy Reported Ready To Initial Pact With Thailand

TOKYO, March 10 (AP)—Formal initialing of the peace agreement settling the border dispute between French Indo-China and Thailand is scheduled to take place at Premier Fumimaro Konoye's official residence tomorrow, informed sources reported.

French Ambassador Charles Arsène Henry conferred with Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka for 90 minutes, after which some observers said some modifications in the phrasing of the agreement were likely. The exact nature of these remained undisclosed.

Thailand's chief delegate formally informed Mr. Matsuoka of his country's acceptance of the agreement in its latest form.

Japan undertook the mediation after announcing at the start of conferences that it considered a continuance of the frontier fighting "undesirable in the interests of all East Asia."

Thailand was reported to have asked originally for as much as one third of the provinces of Cambodia and Laos. These demands were said to have been pared down to obtain the Vichy Government's acceptance of the terms.

Dispatches from Bangkok said a Thai communiqué declared there had been new outbreaks between French and Thai forces along the disputed frontier in the past two days. Terms of an extended armistice provided that armed forces should be withdrawn from the frontier during the conferences

Singapore Defense

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement, March 10 (AP)—British authorities today notified residents to prepare to evacuate "areas where it is expected fighting will take place if Singapore is attacked from the sea."

The notifications, issued to residents on the east and west coastal regions in a 200-square-mile area of Singapore Island, stressed the precautionary nature of the action, but added that it might be impossible to give more than 48 hours' warning.

Therefore, the notices read, "as far as possible get ready now."

Civilians throughout British Malaya were given a taste of "wartime" conditions as comprehensive defense measures begun March 6 entered a second phase, during which land, sea and air forces, with all civilian units, are meeting in a simulated attack upon the peninsula.

All air-raid precautions posts were manned as Singapore withstood two mock "bombing raids" and prepared to enforce a complete blackout.

To facilitate civilian participation in the exercises, banks and schools were closed. Many private vehicles were requisitioned to move troops.

Parley Hits Snag

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, March 10 (AP)—Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of French Indo-China, informed the French Consulate here by telegram today that the "Thai-French conversations at Tokyo are proceeding without much success."

"We are proceeding not toward equitable mediation," he wired, "but toward forced arbitration."

Plans Shelved

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, March 10 (AP)—The belief prevailed in qualified neutral circles today that Japan has temporarily pigeonholed plans for economic penetration of the East Indies.

In trade talks, some informants said, Japan originally presented far-reaching questions of Japanese immigration to these rich islands, exploration of outer territories and leasing of large commercial concessions.

In actual negotiations, however, they reported, these subjects have been narrowed so that they fall within the limits of present Netherlands East Indies laws, which preclude special privileges for any country.

Consequently the talks were represented as proceeding smoothly.

Well-posted observers believe that Japan will concentrate for the time being on Thailand and French Indo-China.

Informed quarters concurred in the view that developments in Europe and German influence on Tokyo are conditioning Japanese policies. Hence, it was considered probable that any important Japanese action in the Pacific would be timed to coincide with major developments in Europe.

Big developments, perhaps linking Soviet Russia, Germany, and Japan, are foreseen in some quarters.

The East Indies Government has placed all shipping companies and related firms under Government control as wartime measures. Sixty per cent of all shipping tonnage available for April has been designated for trade with the United States.

Chinese Claim Japanese Rout In South China Coastal Area

HONG KONG, March 10 (AP)—Japanese forces were withdrawn completely today from positions along the Kwangtung Coast southwest of Canton where landings were made a week ago under protection of the guns of Japanese warships.

The Japanese said the landings were a vast raiding operation in which quantities of supplies and war material intended for the Chungking forces were seized.

The Chinese version was that the Japanese fell back before vigorous counter attacks by Chinese who recaptured the coastal cities of Tinpak and Shuitung after inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese.

The Chinese version was that the Japanese fled to their warships, suffered some 200 casualties and lost a large quantity of war material.

The Chinese also said Japanese troops in the Pakhoi area on the South China coast were routed.

An official communiqué of the Japanese Army in South China said the withdrawal was carried out because "the objective of destroying the Chungking regime's transportation bases in the area affected has been accomplished."

"As the stationing of troops at Yeungkong, Tinpak, Shuitung, Luchow, Pakhoi and their vicinity was found unnecessary our forces have been quietly evacuated after achieving startling results. They are concentrating at a certain point where they will be in a position to repeat this type of operations whenever the occasion arises," the communiqué continued.

At the time of the landing a Japanese military spokesman declared the occupation sealed "the doom of Chiang Kai-shek's regime."

Japanese reports said large quantities of supplies and commodities were seized.

OEM Administers OPM, NDAC for U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The Office of Emergency Management took over administrative control of the Defense Advisory Commission and the Office of Production Management today, but about all the change meant to most officials was a different telephone number.

The OEM will direct fiscal, personnel and information services for the defense agencies, but officials emphasized that the move was designed solely for administrative purposes and the Commission and the OPM would function as before, each supreme in its own field. They described the move as largely a bookkeeping one.

Ten Canadians Joining U. S. Air Training School

MIAMI, Fla., March 10 (AP)—Ten Canadian air cadets will enroll here March 22 in a navigation school being conducted by Pan American Airways at the request of the War Department.

The Canadians will be members of a class of 100 which will begin an intensive 12-week course in aerial navigation and meteorology, airways officials explained. Previous classes have numbered only 50 each, but the training schedule has been expanded under the Army's present plan to instruct about 1,000 aerial navigators here.

President Praises Aid for Refugees

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt said in a letter just made public that it was necessary now, "more than before," that this nation maintain its tradition of providing refuge for those fleeing other lands.

"Our responsibility to those who come to our shores to share our freedom and our democracy cannot end with the issuance of a visa," he said. "It is, therefore, fortunate that many agencies have assumed the responsibility of helping these new Americans to become good Americans."

Writing to William Rosenwald, President of the National Refuge Service, Inc., Mr. Roosevelt commended the organization, which last year settled more than 5,000 newcomers away from large cities on the Western Seaboard.

British Get £10,000,000 In Gifts to Buy Planes

LONDON, March 10 (CP)—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, announced that gifts for the purchase of airplanes now exceed £10,000,000.

It was announced that after March 31 it is proposed to devote 10 per cent of the money sent in to benevolent funds of service charities of three fighting services and the merchant navy.

Balkans Halt at the Abyss of War

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 10 (AP)—Week-end advices to diplomatic quarters asserted that Soviet Russian troops were moving into positions along Turkey's eastern frontier—between the Black Sea and the Caspian—as a German troop thrust into Greece, and perhaps Turkey, was believed possible.

At the same time reports circulated that Yugoslavia would send Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovitch to Berlin or Berchtesgaden tomorrow to sign a friendship treaty with Germany.

This would mean Yugoslavia's definite alignment in the German sphere but would not place the country in the same class with Rumania. Hungary, Slovakia, and Bulgaria as adherents to the military alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

The reports of Russian troop movements in the Caucasus, coinciding with the strengthening of Red Army forces along the Prut River frontier of German-occupied Rumania, were said to reflect the Moscow Government's desire to make sure of the Russian defenses if Germany should strike at Turkey.

Concentrations on Turkey's Asiatic border also might mean a Russian effort to bluff Germany out of a stab at the strategic Dardanelles, some sources said, by suggesting that the Red Army would come to Turkey's aid in such a case.

Turkey's attitude, meanwhile, remained obscure. There have been persistent rumors that the Ankara Government was divided — some members calling for appeasement and others fighting for a campaign of assistance to Greece in the event Germany strikes there.

The government - controlled Turkish press also indicated that Turkey has not decided its future course. Some newspapers stressed the Nation's will for peace while others continued a violent campaign against Germany.

Greeks Query Turks

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 10 (AP) — Authoritative diplomatic sources said that they had been informed that Greece had asked Turkey whether it was prepared to fulfill Greek-Turkish mutual assistance treaties should German troops attack Greece from Bulgaria.

A clear statement of Turkey's position with regard to the expected Nazi invasion of Thrace and Eastern Macedonia has been sought from the Turkish Foreign Office by the Greek Minister at Ankara, these sources said.

Turkey and Greece signed a mutual assistance treaty in September, 1933, which guarantees their frontier in Thrace and pledges use of military force to defend it. They also are bound in mutual defense pledges by the 1934 Balkan Entente treaty.

Russian Guard

MOSCOW, March 10 (AP)—Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, today reiterated Joseph Stalin's call of two years ago to keep the Soviet Union mobilized and, on guard against being involved in war.

The editorial indicated that the U. S. S. R. considers the basic situation unchanged since 1939.

The occasion for the editorial was the second anniversary of Mr. Stalin's last speech to the Communist Party Congress.

"The strain of the international situation in the two years since the eighteenth Party Congress has not diminished," Pravda said.

"On the contrary, as foreseen by Comrade Stalin in his report to the Congress, the second world imperialist war has developed with great force.

"All the more stubbornly should Comrade Stalin's instructions be carried out to keep the whole people and state mobilized and in preparedness to strengthen the battle capacity of the Red Army and Navy by all possible means."

The newspaper said that Mr. Stalin saw through a plan to "induce the U. S. S. R. to fight in the interests of British-French capitalists" and that one of the main Soviet problems which remained was not "to draw chestnuts out of the fire" for someone else.

Bulgarian Reservists To Return to Farms

By the Associated Press

Budapest, Hungary
March 10

The newspaper Pest said in a dispatch from Sofia today that Bulgaria planned to demobilize all its Reservists on the ground that the men were needed to till farms and that Bulgaria no longer was threatened.

[Many Reservists were rushed to the Turkish and Greek frontiers, alongside German forces of occupation, in a virtually general Bulgarian mobilization a week ago, when Bulgaria feared attack from Turkey, and Britain broke relations.]

Exit From Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 10 (AP)—Sixty Britons, including all but two members of the British Legation staff here, will leave tonight aboard a special four-car train for Istanbul, Turkey.

[A British Broadcasting Corporation radiocast heard in New York by NBC said that George W. Rendel, British Minister to Sofia, who broke off relations with the Bulgarian Government last week, left the Bulgarian Capital this morning.]

The two remaining Legation staff members will work at the United States Legation, which has assumed charge of British interests in Bulgaria.

About 60 other British nationals, most of whom have made their homes in this country for several years, are staying.

Von Papen's Plaint

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 10 (AP)—The Council of Ministers temporarily suspended the newspaper Yeni Sabah today following a complaint from the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, against alleged anti-German editorials by Deputy Hussein Djahid Yaltchein.

Visit of Matsuoka to Berlin Verified by Japanese Press

BERLIN, March 10 (AP)—A statement, attributed to Domei, the Japanese news agency, confirmed the Berlin announcement of March 8 that Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was about to undertake a visit to Berlin.

Domei was reported to have said that the Foreign Minister was coming here for mutually informative conversations on "the eve of the invasion of England."

The afternoon press did not discuss the projected visit of the Japanese, which will be without precedent.

There have been other, and recent, German-Japanese contacts, however. Japanese Army and Navy Commissions have inspected German military preparations, including gun emplacements along the English Channel.

Only two days ago, Maj. Gen. Eugen Ott, the German Ambassador to Japan, left for Berlin via the trans-Siberian Railroad, but Mr. Matsuoka was not at the station.

The official German announcement stated that Mr. Matsuoka, who will go on to Rome from here, was coming at the invitation of the German Government for "personal deliberations on all questions arising from collaboration as set forth in the three powers pact among Germany, Italy and Japan."

In February, it was understood in the Orient that Mr. Matsuoka might visit not only Berlin and Rome, but Moscow as well, and in this was seen the possibility that a major diplomatic move by the Axis Powers was in the making.

At that time, these were the possible motices attaching to a Matsuoka trip to Berlin:

To strengthen Japan's alliance with Germany and Italy; to formulate a common program of action against Britain and the United States, in Europe and in the Far East; to indicate, on the contrary, that Japan had no wish to enter the war against Britain and wanted thus to explain to Adolf Hitler.

The Dienst Aus Deutschland, an inspired commentary service, said the Matsuoka conversations might embrace "intentions from another quarter to expand the European or Far Eastern conflicts."

It may be recalled that the Tri-Power Pact upon its formation was regarded by most neutral quarters as aimed mainly at the United States.

Sherwood Anderson

COLON, Panama, March 10 (AP)—Sherwood Anderson, American author who passed on here Saturday, was a prosaic paint manufacturer in the Middle West until he turned to writing as a relief from the tedium of business.

His first work, "Windy McPherson," published in 1916, was a success. His prolific pen then turned out 24 other novels.

Recently he purchased two southern weekly newspapers at Marion, Va., his present home, and published them in the same office. One was a Republican organ; the other Democratic.

He got a Republican to write the editorials for one paper and a Democrat for the other. The scheme worked out nicely and he made both papers pay.

After a common school education at Camden, Ohio, Mr. Anderson attended Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, for a year.

While giving a class oration in college, an advertising agency head heard him and offered him a job in Chicago. He tried writing stories when he was supposed to be working.

Later he became moderately successful as a manufacturer of house paint. But all the time he felt the urge to write and did so in spare moments. He showed the manuscript of "Windy McPherson" to a Chicago newspaper man. He in turn showed it to Theodore Dreiser who got it published.

Three years later he published "Winesburg, Ohio," another story of the virtues and faults of the folk in a small town. Many condemned it but later it was accepted as a textbook in a number of colleges.

Then came "Triumph of the Egg," published in 1921 which again pictured facets of American life in small communities.

Green Coloring, No Doubt

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Officials have announced that potatoes western growers sell the Government for livestock feed, to liquidate a farm surplus, will be dyed. The dye will prevent the potatoes from falling into the hands of persons who might resell them for table use.

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France Ready to Defend Its Colonies 'Alone'

VICHY, France, March 10 (AP)—France's African Empire will be defended against any outside attack "by French forces alone," it was announced officially today at a luncheon given by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan for General Maxime Weygand.

General Waygand, Generalissimo of the Allied forces when France fell out of the war last June, recently returned from French Africa, where he was in command of the large army there.

"The eventual defense of our African Empire against an outside attack was specially examined" at the luncheon, a communiqué said.

"It was confirmed that conforming to engagements taken by Chief of State Marshal Pétain and within the framework of the Armistice commission this defense will be energetically carried out by French forces only against any aggressor."

The luncheon followed a conference in which the highest military officials of France considered the political, military and economical problems of France's African Empire.

The question of French African possessions and French-mandated Syria in the Near East is bulking larger each day in diplomatic and military speculation.

The British radio in a radiocast heard in New York by NBC termed "false" a report which said was radiocast by the German-controlled Paris radio that Britain has designs on Syria.

Instead, the British radio continued, Britain is offering to replace the Colonies' lost markets for the remainder of the war. The British radio said Free French colonies, under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, have accepted the offer, thus assuring their "economic and political freedom."

Data on France

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Kith an eye on potential dangers to American interests Secretary of State Cordell Hull has acted, it was learned today, to obtain first hand information on the role France and its African Colonies may play in the critical Mediterranean situation.

He recalled Robert D. Murphy, Counselor of Embassy at Vichy for a first person report on:

1. His estimate of reports that Spain would co-operate with the Axis powers in Morocco, Tangier, and Gibraltar in an attempt to bottle up the Mediterranean.
2. The present attitude of Marshal Philippe, Pétain, French Chief of State, and the Vichy Government toward Reichsführer Hitler's demand for closer "collaboration" with Germany.
3. Mr. Murphy's recent survey of political, economic and military conditions in France's African possessions, especially the degree of Vichy's influence on Gen. Maxime Weygand, who commands the French Army there.

American officials have made no secret of their apprehension that German control of the French fleet and naval bases, particularly Dakar on North Africa's Atlantic coast, would be a potential threat to the western hemisphere. They also feel it would further imperil vital British shipping.

Authoritative sources have disclosed that Mr. Hull before and since the armistice made diplomatic inquiries of the French Government concerning disposition of the fleet and bases.

The French were reported to have replied they had no intention of turning the fleet or bases over to any other nation.

Since then, however, there have been recurrent reports that Germany was applying renewed pressure to obtain this concession.

As Councelor of Embassy in Paris before France's fall and Chargé d'Affaires at Vichy during establishment of the Pétain Government, Mr. Murphy has gained a comprehensive background on French affairs.

He consulted with Marshal Pétain and other Vichy officials during their protracted negotiations with the Nazis over the question of "collaboration," and with Gen. Francisco Franco after the Spanish leader's recent conference with Premier Mussolini.

In recent weeks Mr. Murphy made an extensive survey of France's African possessions and talked with General Weygand, whose colonial army is estimated at 500,000.

Mr. Murphy is expected to leave Vichy for Washington immediately, traveling by the fastest available means.

Nazis Accused

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The political representative in the United States of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces fighting with England, charged March 8 that Germany was preparing to set up aircraft factories in unoccupied France in violation of the German-French Armistice terms.

"In order to offset the aid which America will give Britain, Germany is preparing to start aircraft factories in unoccupied France," Maurice Garreau-Dombasle said at a press conference. "They are requisitioning in the unoccupied zone all goods that they need, and particularly silk material for parachutes."

Carol Used False Passports

SEVILLE, Spain, March 10 (AP)—Former King Carol of Rumania and his companion, Mme. Magda Lupescu used false Brazilian passports to cross the border into Portugal at 6:45 p. m., March 3, 15 minutes before the frontiers were closed in an attempt to halt them, police have disclosed.

The Spanish press reported that Mme. Lupescu herself engineered the escape, even managing to save the valuable art collection which Carol had brought from Rumania. The pictures were mysteriously shipped ahead, they said.

Reports from Lisbon said Carol and Mme. Lupescu had established residence in a modest chalet there and that they had received permission to remain in Portugal for some time.

[Previous reports had said they intended to go to the United States.]

The hotel where former King Carol of Rumania and Mme. Magda Lupescu stayed prior to their escape by motorcar to Portugal has turned away 25 persons who wished to buy four dogs left behind by the couple.

Numerous offers, hotel staff members said, also were made (and rejected) for articles of clothing and other things. Mme. Lupescu telephoned the hotel today to ask about the dogs. The charge for maintaining them equals about $3.20 a day.

Lebrun Lives Quietly Near Vizelle Village

VICHY, France, March 10 (AP)—Pacing every day up and down the grounds of the chateau he refused to accept as a gift is "France's loneliest man"—former President Albert F. Lebrun.

He and his wife have been living since last July within a stone's throw of the chateau at the home of his son-in-law and grandchildren outside the village of Vizille.

Although completely at liberty, M. Lebrun seldom leaves the immediate neighborhood of his home. Occasionally he strolls into the village, but only rarely is he seen in the nearby town of Grenoble.

Villagers who pass him near his house lift their hats and murmur respectfully: "Good day, Monsieur le President." But this is the only homage he receives from his compatriots.

Otherwise, the third republic's only President to be re-elected after serving a full term, receives no attention outside occasional attacks in the extremist press because he did not dissolve Parliament.

Spring in Albania

ROME, March 10 (AP)—Stefani, official Italian news agency, reported today the beginning of springlike weather in Albania, which generally is expected to bring a big Italian offensive against the Greeks.

Hundreds of Italian bombing planes were said to be pounding the Greek lines with bombs of all sizes in one of the biggest air attacks on that front thus far. The agency said this air offensive began two days ago.

The Italian High Command reported four Gloster type (British) planes were shot down in air fights yesterday as "our numerous air formations intensely bombed and machine-gunned artillery emplacements, motor trucks, tent encampments and enemy troops."

Italian soldiers in the front lines are addressed every night from loudspeakers in the Greek lines, and are told that "Greece now has won the war," Stefani said, adding that Italians replied with laughter and artillery fire.

Warm weather is rapidly melting away the snow on the lesser Albanian mountains, the agency said.

"Spring comes for Albanians when the gigantic word Dux (Il Duce) cut in the living rock reappears plainly from its winter covering on one of the hills around Tirana," Stefani reported. "For several days ago the word has been emerging on the mountain side."

Sentinel on London Horizon

International

Historic St. Paul's Cathedral

Standing like a veteran campaigner on a scarred battlefield is the landmark of the Church of England. All around are London ruins from buildings that have been bombed and blitzed from the air in the raids of the Nazis. The Cathedral, viewed over the ruins, symbolizes British courage in times of crisis. London has already begun the task of rebuilding, and the London as it has been known is starting to emerge.

Captured Officers Say Duce Visited Front

WITH GREEK FORCES ON THE CENTRAL ALBANIAN FRONT, March 10 (AP)—Captured Fascist officers declared Premier Mussolini visited besieged Tepelini in an armored car last week before a renewed Greek drive which Greeks claimed smashed two of his elite divisions.

The Greeks predicted the heavily fortified city, where the Italian 11th Army has held on grimly since last December, was about to fall under pressure of the stepped-up drive in which 2,335 prisoners were reported taken in the past three days.

At least two high Fascist officials sent from Government duty at Rome to the fighting line were said by Italian prisoners to have been killed or wounded in the Greek onslaught over the week end.

That attack, following weeks of restricted activity because of unfavorable weather, was credited in Greek reports with smashing the Julia Division, already once reorganized, and the crack Ferrara Division. Both divisions were said to have been sent into the fighting line with orders to hold out to the last.

Captured officers of the divisions said Signor Mussolini—closely guarded and unheralded—arrived behind the battle line early in the week and stayed at the village of Dragoti, a few miles from Tepelini, which is 28 miles southeast of the Port of Valona.

They said the Premier's presence was made known to virtually all Italian officers in the sector and that his visit brought him within range of Greek artillery and through areas frequently bombed.

Italian Government officials reported killed or captured during the subsequent fighting were identified as Minister of Education Giuseppe Bottai, battalion leader in the Julia Division; and Undersecretary of Corporations Tullio Cianetti, captain of a Julia artillery battery.

Italian Losses

ROME, March 10 (AP)—At least 26,538 soldiers were killed, wounded or reported missing in figthing during February in Albania and Africa, the Italian High Command reported.

The High Command said 2,667 soldiers were killed; 5,576 wounded and 18,295 missing on all fronts.

The casualty list was incomplete, it was stated.

The dead included 2,386 Italians and 14 Albanians on the Greek front; 127 Italians in East Africa; 68 in North Africa, 35 in the Navy and 37 in the Air Corps.

The wounded on the Greek front was put at 4,841 and the missing at 5,590 Italians and 42 Albanians.

Those missing in North Africa totaled 12,230, the communiqué said.

Log: A Day on 'Balloon Boat'

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Towing a balloon at the end of a cable attached to a boat sounds like one of the dullest jobs in the world. It isn't—in the English Channel, where the balloon is supposed to keep German bombers from diving on convoys.

Here is an extract from the log of a balloon barrage officer in charge of such a "balloon boat."

"09:50 (a. m.) mine sighted, port bow, necessitating change of course. This followed by sighting others, we eventually zigzagging through twenty-three. Obviously they had broken loose during storm.

"11:15 (a. m.) A ME109 (German fighter) made two machine gun attacks. Bad shooting, no hits. Attacked by four dive bombers. Bombs hit beside ship.

"18:56 (6:56 p. m.): Vivid flashes French coast.

"21:43 (9:43 p. m.): Enormous flashes French coast, followed 80 seconds later by heavy explosions.

"22:24 (10:24 p. m.): Antiaircraft fire from French coast.

"02:20 (a. m., next day): This has been written subsequently as things moved too fast to record. The place became like a fireworks display. Everybody in the world who had anything to set off seemed to be setting it off. Tracers, scarlet in the night, were followed by bullets which looked green. The trouble was a quarter of a mile astern and we kept dead quiet.

"A motor torpedo brigade put up flares all over the place. Presently we heard a sound like 'phew!' almost next door. It didn't find the mark. Finally the fireworks died down.

"I heaved a sigh of relief. Then on the starboard two flares came down, lighting us like day. Followed by a sickening thud. Then cries of 'there she is and machine-gunning!'

"This looks bad, About 30 Junkers 87s with an escort of ME109s arrived. The procedure is simple. The fighters try to down the balloons in flames. And the dive bombers follow in platoons. Whether they hit I don't know, but they suddenly left. Our fighters got a couple of Junkerfs and possibly a third.

"18:45 (6 p. m.) Alongside quay, tied up."

Nazis Step Up Air Raids on Britain

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—The German Luftwaffe hit twice at London last night and early today and sent its bombers roaring over Britain in a spurt of widespread raiding such as the British have not seen for weeks. Moonlight and light breezes helped the raiders.

High explosive bombs thundered down on London in a four-hour raid before midnight. The all-clear after that heavy assault was brief, however. The Germans returned to the capital shortly after midnight.

The crash of antiaircraft guns meeting the Luftwaffe's challenge sounded even before the night's second alarm.

The second all clear of the night came about an hour after the alarm. Only the sound of the antiaircraft fire was heard during that brief alert.

A third alert for the night sounded about 3 a. m. but the "all clear" followed it quickly. No planes or antiaircraft fire were heard here. A fire started in one area of the capital, but was soon extinguished.

Spring Air Blitzkrieg

Shortly before dawn other raiders hummed over northwest England for the longest period in almost two months, but the few that penetrated the persistent antiaircraft barrage were said to have been chased off before releasing any bombs.

Apparently swinging into the long-expected spring air blitzkrieg, the Germans flew over several coastal towns from Northeast Scotland to South Wales.

The Southeast Coast reported particularly heavy flights—following the usual aerial roadways from airdromes on the continent.

They flew for hours over several points, alternating their flights from high to low altitude to offset antiaircraft fire. Many flares were dropped in one Thames estuary area.

Bombs were also dropped on two south coast areas.

Six Waves of Planes

At least six waves, one of 30 planes flying in diamond formation, crossed the coast at Dover between dawn and noon, and brought intense antiaircraft fire and other defense activity. At least one raider was reported downed.

In early evening one raider flew over a coast town and machine-gunned the roofs of houses and dropped bombs which partially demolished a house. The raider made to sea under the intense fire of trawlers.

Apparently anticipating intense raiding is in store for the city soon, London's Civil Defense Commissioners ordered all the capital's authorities to report on their preparedness to deal with fire, and warned firewatching squads that they "must be more completely organized."

Defense Devices Rushed

Reliable British observers said the RAF is rushing work on a number of new tactical and technical devices to hold off the German sky armadas expected to appear more frequently in the English skies as the spring opens up.

Although specific information is not permitted on new defense plans, they are generally described as matching ideas and initiative against the weight of greater German numbers until United States factories can send the thousands of planes Britain hopes to get under the lease-lend measure.

Major problems of the RAF command are:

1. Beating the Germans to development of a method for handling great numbers of bombers and fighters, both day and night, in single formations while under fire.
2. Forcing the Germans to vacate their Channel air bases for fields deeper in occupied territory and Germany, thus reducing their striking power.
3. Springing one or two new air weapons on the Germans at the strategic moment.
4. Distributing available planes in the right proportions to match German air strength from Iceland to Greece and Africa.

Problem of Air Strategists

One of the most urgent problems of air strategists is to devise methods of using great numbers of planes together without the formations becoming unwieldy.

The British say in air battles over Britain they have attacked German bombers without their high-flying fighter escorts knowing it.

Thus far in the war major air clashes have broken up into a series of dogfights, with the formations unable to work as such.

What the experts are hoping for is progress in organization to the point where the formations can be kept and act with the precision of shock cavalry of the old-time ground armies.

Both day and night attacks are being used by the British to make German airfields near the Channel Coast untenable. At night twin-motored Blemheim fighter bombers hover over the German fields waiting to pounce upon German bombers as they return from raids. Many pilots have reported shooting down these unwary raiders as they were about to land.

British Air Patrols

By day, the British squadrons make patrol sweeps of the French coast, with fighting planes protecting the bombers.

The British declare they have been encouraged by the refusal of German interceptors to give battle on these sweeps.

There is strict silence among authorities on any new air weapons in store, but one respected expert, Maj. Oliver Stewart declared "we have only begun to develop the means of achieving technical surprise," whereas German secret weapons "have mostly been exploited and exploded."

The British are said to have put new heavy bombers — four-motored short Stirlings and two-motored Avro Manchesters — into service before the Germans reinforced their Dornier 215's, Heinkel 111's and Junkers 88's with newer craft.

In disposition of their available air force, the British have their biggest problem in the Balkans.

The Germans are reported to have about 1,000 planes there (reports from Sofia, Bulgaria, have mentioned 1,700 in Bulgaria alone), including Messerschmitt fighters, twin-engined bombers and Junkers dive bombers.

Long-Range German Guns Fire on Ships in Channel

BERLIN, March 10 (AP)—German Army guns fired on several vessels in the English Channel early today, forcing them to turn off, informed Germans reported today.

Army and Navy long-range guns engaged a convoy in the Channel during the night, they said. The results of the fire were not made known.

The German High Command declared bombs had been dropped on a "big merchant ship south of Plymouth" and said a convoy off the Scottish East Coast was attacked by reconnaissance planes

Of the artillery action along the Strait, the High Command said:

"Long-range artillery placed an enemy convoy under fire in the Strait of Dover. Army batteries turned back some British ships which tried to approach the Channel Coast last night."

Meanwhile, at least 28,000 tons of British shipping were claimed by the High Command yesterday as victims of Nazi air and undersea raiders.

Submarines, it said without elaborating, "report sinking 18,000 tons of enemy shipping space."

Germany's aerial sea raiders also were credited in the daily communiqué with sinking a 10,000-ton merchantman with a direct bomb hit in St. George Channel, between the Irish Sea and the Atlantic.

In addition, in raids on two other British convoys in the Atlantic and off the English southeast coast, the Luftwaffe was said to have left two "large ships" listing from bomb hits.

Quisling Proposes Norwegian Hostages

STOCKHOLM, March 10 (AP)—The newspaper, Fritt Folk, organ of the Norwegian Nazi leader Maj. Vidkun Quisling, proposes that distinguished Norwegians be held as hostages to prevent further British naval raids along the Norwegian coast.

"Reprisals would do miracles," the Oslo paper proposed.

As a counter-measure against church leaders' recent protests against the Nazis, the followers of Quisling are forming a new Christian sect in Norway with the motto of "for the good of the leader and the fatherland."

[A British landing party in a recent raid on Lofoten Island off Narvik, Norway, took 225 Nazi prisoners and 300 Norwegians who volunteered to fight with with Britain. War supplies also were destroyed in the raid.]

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British Food Statement Text

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—Following is the text of a statement on blockade policy issued by the British Embassy:

The attitude of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom toward the problem of the relief of the civilian populations in the German-occupied territories was first stated in detail by the Prime Minister in his speech to the House of Commons on Aug. 20, 1940. It was amplified in the statement made public by the late Lord Lothian just before his death.

Nothing has since occurred to alter the view of His Majesty's Government that it is the responsibility of the German Government to see to the material welfare of the countries they have overrun, nor to weaken their conviction that no form of relief can be devised which would not directly or indirectly assist the enemy's war effort.

Nevertheless His Majesty's Government would not think it right to pass over in silence the various proposals put forward by certain organizations and by Mr. Hoover. They recognize that there is a body of opinion in the United States and elsewhere which, with motives which cannot be impugned, would like to be able to play an effective part in the prevention or relief of distress.

Plans Carefully Studied

Although convinced that the vast majority of the American people are determined to do nothing which would impair the war effort of the British people and their allies, His Majesty's Government nevertheless recognize that this great body of opinion feels itself unable entirely to dismiss the possibility of giving relief unless it can be satisfied that such action is, in fact, incompatible with its desire for a speedy British victory and the release of Europe from enemy domination.

For these reasons His Majesty's Government have considered afresh the whole problem of relief, including the proposal for the institution of soup kitchens in Belgium. They consider it desirable to restate certain basic facts and principles on which their policy rests.

The blockade is not a food blockade nor an oil blockade, but a blockade directed against the whole economic war machine of the enemy. It is intended to deprive him of imported goods, to drive him into using in uneconomic ways goods which he possesses or produces, to aggravate his transport difficulties, and to render as costly and burdensome as possible distribution of supplies within the areas which he controls and utilizes for his military operations and war potential. Every import of foodstuffs into an occupied territory conflicts directly with one or other of these objectives.

Just as the blockade extends over the whole range of supplies and transport, so it must extend over the whole range of countries overrun by the enemy. The Germans are attempting to organize these territories to form an integral part of their war machine. Their factories and their agriculture are forced to work for the enemy; their laborers are attracted into Germany by promises of more food and better wages. Their surplus products are taken by the enemy and this helps to create the disparity which exists today between rations in Germany and those allowed to the civilian populations in the occupied territories.

Used as Nazi Bases

All these territories are used by the enemy as bases for his attacks on Britain by sea and air. Railways and roads which should be used to carry food from one part of the occupied area to another are devoted instead to the transport of troops and of fuel and bombs for the campaign against Britain. The rolling stock of the occupied countries has been looted, and as far afield as the Balkans, Belgian and French wagons are even at this moment carrying German troops and munitions.

As a result, surplus products of one district are prevented from moving freely to others where they are urgently required. The surplus production of Norwegian fisheries and of the farms of Denmark and the Netherlands is not equitably divided among the Norwegians, the Danes and the Dutch; it is the Germans who claim the right to profit by all local surpluses in each separate area under their control.

They disclaim the obligation to make good any local deficiencies except those in Germany itself. Every arrival of foodstuffs into any one part of the occupied area thus constitutes a direct encouragement to the German technique of exploitation.

Unfortunately, therefore, there can be no doubt that the admission of relief supplies would benefit the enemy. It is not simply a question of insuring that any supplies admitted are consumed only by the subject peoples for whom they are intended, but a question of whether the German economy is thereby relieved in another direction.

The British Government have already promised full support for the relief of distress in these territories the moment they are freed of German occupation. Speaking in the House of Commons on Aug. 20, the Prime Minister stated:

"Meanwhile we can and will arrange in advance for the speedy entry of food into any part of the enslaved area when this part has been wholly cleared of German forces and has genuinely regained its freedom.

"We shall do our best to encourage the building up of reserves of food all over the world so that there will always be held up before the eyes of the people of Europe, including—I say it deliberately—the German and Austrian peoples, the certainty that the shattering of the Nazi power would bring to them all immediate food, freedom and peace."

Hunger vs. Victory

It may be urged that even although it is not possible to devise acceptable conditions, the duty of feeding the hungry overrules all other considerations. This is an argument which the British Government must respect, although they cannot accept it.

It presupposes firstly, that there is and will be hunger on a serious scale; and secondly, that hunger is a greater evil and one more urgent to be remedied than the prolongation of the war, the continued subjection of many nations to German oppression and tyranny, and the wounding and killing by the most barbarous means of countless thousands of people.

But there need be no scarcity amounting to famine and starvation if the enemy would distribute his supplies equitably and devote to the welfare of his conquered peoples a tithe of the ingenuity which he devotes to his attack on the civilian population of Britain or of the solicitude shown to his own armies of occupation. Germany has in fact proclaimed on many occasions that the so-called new order can assure all food supplies in the countries under her domination.

The existence of local shortages in certain districts of the occupied territories is not an admissible argument; for it was not to be expected that the enemy would make good his depredations or restore the supplies he has looted, while he is still hopeful that supplementary supplies from overseas may be forthcoming.

Provided that we do not play into his hands by admitting such assistance, it can hardly be supposed that he will allow hunger to impair the efficiency or to increase the discontent of the vast subject population which is essential to the functioning of the German war machine.

The British Government do not deny that the oppressed peoples are likely to suffer some degree of hardship and privation and they are deeply moved by the sufferings of their allies. The civilian population of Great Britain itself is suffering and has suffered many thousands of casualties from the brutal attacks which the German Air Force has directed against it.

Self-Imposed Privations

The British people are, moreover, now deliberately subjecting themselves to privations; they are lowering their own standard of living to a minimum so that more and more shipping space can be allotted to the implements of war. They are doing all this in the common cause and they are confident that their allies in the enslaved countries will scorn to shirk their share of the distresses which must be borne by each and every one if the common victory is to be assured.

Even if it were admitted that immediate shortages of food were likely, the British Government would regard it as false humanitarianism to agree to the admission of foodstuffs to the areas concerned, knowing as they do that the result of this action would be to prolong the war and to add in the long run to the sum of human misery. They believe that the conquered peoples have now had sufficient experience of German domination to realize the justice of this view.

For these reasons the British Government are satisfied that relief of countries in enemy occupation would, whatever the conditions might be, postpone the day of victory. They regard it as their primary duty to rid Eupore of Nazi tyranny and to restore the conquered peoples to physical and spiritual freedom.

Tey cannot allow themselves to be deflected from this goal and, in full realization of their responsibility, they therefore feel obliged to reaffirm their determination not to permit the blockade to be weakened or undermined by the admission of supplies from overseas into any territory under enemy control.

Fewer Jobless in Britain

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—The Government reported unemployment at its lowest since 1921, a roll of 580,849.

Senate Approves Air Bases For Navy on British Sites

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The Senate approved today establishment of naval air bases on sites acquired from Britain in exchange for United States destroyers, an action which the Senate Naval Committee said would have the effect of "Congressional ratification" of the exchange.

The action came when the Senate passed a $245,228,500 authorization for naval public works, including besides the work at the British bases, development of facilities at Guam and Samoa, in the Alaskan area, at various other Pacific locations, in the Canal Zone, in the Caribbean and in Continental United States.

The committee reported that of the total, $58,250,000 represented the amount necessary to complete the establishment of bases on British soil.

The measure goes back to the House for action on Senate amendments.

"Although the recent transfer of certain of our destroyers to Great Britain in exchange for leases on certain land," the Committee reported to the Senate, "has to all intents and purposes been consummated, this exchange has not yet been sanctioned by the Congress, and therefore authorizations for appropriations for naval air stations not authorized by the Congress might not be in order.

"For this reason the House of Representatives amended the bill to authorize the establishment of naval air stations at the places leased from Great Britain, the effect of which will be congressional ratification of the exchange."

A short time later the Chamber gave unanimous approval to another naval public works bill authorizing projects estimated to cost $100,802,883.

A committee report on this bill said that "a large number of expeditionary landing boats are being assembled in the Norfolk area in connection with expeditionary force preparations."

Chairman Walsh (D), Massachusetts) of the committee said it was not his understanding that any expeditionary force was being planned, however. He said he had assumed the boats would be used in the ordinary transportation of troops to Panama.

Review Denied on Job Fund

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to review a decision holding unconstitutional legislation which authorized a state to collect unemployment compensation assessments from small companies under the same ownership or control, if their combined employment totaled eight or more persons.

More than 30 States were said by the Indiana Unemployment Compensation Board to have passed such legislation in an effort to prevent evasion of the assessment by splitting companies up into small units.

The Indiana Board sought a review of a decision by the State Supreme Court holding that legislation passed by Indiana was an unreasonable discrimination prohibited by the Federal Constitution.

The Supreme Court said today that the review was denied "for the want of a final judgment."

No written opinions were delivered during today's session.

The Court affirmed a decision which dismissed, on technical procedural grounds, an attack on the constitutionality of a 1937 New York law authorizing the removal of indigent persons to other States.

The legislation provided for the compulsory removal of a person cared for by a public welfare district if he "belongs to" another State and if the transfer is believed to be for the best interest of himself and of the State.

Constitutionality of the legislation was challenged by Mr. and Mrs. Rosario Chirillo of Mamaroneck, New York, who, with four minor children, have been ordered removed to Wooster, Ohio. The family moved from Wooster to New York in 1939 and subsequently received public relief.

The husband and wife appealed from a decision by a three-judge Federal Court in New York, which dismissed their petition for an injunction to restrain their removal.

Liquor Tax Valid

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 10 (AP)—The Arkansas Supreme Court held today in a unanimous decision that the State could legally regulate shipment of liquor passing through Arkansas in interstate commerce.

The ruling affirmed a Mississippi Court decision imposing a $500 fine upon Jim Duckworth of Columbia, Miss., for transporting liquor through Arkansas from Illinois to Mississippi without obtaining a permit from the State Revenue Commissioner, as required by a 1935 State law.

Mr. Duckworth was arrested by a State patrolman in Mississippi County Dec. 11, 1940, while hauling 100 cases of liquor upon all of which the Federal tax, but not the State tax had been paid.

Grandi in the Army; No Longer Minister

ROME, March 7 (AP)—The departure of Count Dino Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to London, for Army service was disclosed today with the announcement that Premier Mussolini had removed him from his duties as Minister of Justice.

The Official Gazette said Il Duce was replacing Grandi under a wartime provision for such substitution of Cabinet officers called to war.

Text of Hoover Statement

The text of Herbert Hoover's statement on food for the small democracies:

The British Ambassador has courteously furnished me with an advance copy of the British statement. The American people have a right to know the views upon it of myself and the Executive Committee on Food for the Small Democracies. Before giving those views, we wish no misunderstanding of our sympathy with the British cause, or that we have any doubt that the original plight of the people in the small democracies is due to the German invasion.

We believe that the British statement was prepared before they were fully informed upon the undertakings we have now secured. And, in this light, our full proposals in no way impair the British war effort. At the same time they uphold the ideals of democracy to the world and these little nations. They would save the lives of multitudes of children and others.

Our recent surveys show that the food situation in the occupied democracies is far worse than the British statement would seem to indicate. The Belgian ration is already down to 960 calories, or less than half necessary to maintain life. Supplies to maintain even that will be exhausted this month. Reports show many children already so weak that they cannot attend school.

Situation Acute

We do not agree that there are enough supplies on the Continent to care for these people or that the supplies will ever be evenly distributed. Devastation by the German Army and the blockade combined have caused considerable shortage of bread supplies everywhere, but more acutely a shortage of fats. No people—American, Belgian or British—can survive without fats, meaning meat, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.

British reports state that the fat supply of the Continent as a whole has been reduced 40 per cent. Our reports show over 50 per cent. And, as the Germans are not likely to reduce their fat supplies below fighting levels, the shortage falls even more violently upon the occupied democracies. And the Belgians are the first to be exhausted.

In order to check our own information again, I requested a committee of experts, comprising John Lee Coulter, former member of the Tariff Commission; Prof. J. I. Falconer of Ohio State University, Prof. Asher Hobson of the University of Wisconsin and Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, to review obectively all of the data, not only our own investigations on the ground in Europe but also the data of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, British reports and actual rations on the Continent. They fully confirm our conclusions.

While the occupied democracies formerly secured a large part of their fat supplies directly by imports from overseas, or indirectly through import of feed, we make no contention that blockade is not a part of war measures. However, the stark fact is that millions of children, and the weak, are threatened with stunted bodies and death in the occupied lands—unless relief is brought to them.

Our original plan of relief was based on the successful methods of the last war. The British felt they could not accept that plan. In the meantime the British Government agreed that supplies to French children could be taken through the blockade by the American Red Cross, and thus admitted that the blockade could be opened. Also Secretary Hull on Dec. 11 in a public statement suggested that relief organizations ask Germany to contribute food.

New Experiment

In all those fights we proposed a new and limited experiment in Belgium, by which 1,000,000 destitute adults and 2,000,000 children should be fed by soup kitchens. This called for 1,000,000 bushels of bread grains per month from German sources, 20,000 tons of fats and soup materials, and special food for children through the blockade. If this experiment were successful, then it could be extended to other democracies when their inevitable food crises approached.

In January we submitted our plan to the Belgian Government in London, and on Jan. 30 they urged it strongly upon the British Government. At the same time we began negotiations with the Germans, who responded on Feb. 26, and their undertaking was transmitted to the Belgian Government.

On their part the Germans have already shipped 800,000 bushels of bread grains into Belgium. They are now initiating a shipment of 3,200,000 bushels. They also agree that there shall be no interference with imports, no requisition or absorption of native food; that ships will be free of attack; that a neutral commission shall supervise relief on the ground and see that agreements are complied with. We do not believe that the effect of this undertaking has yet been fully considered by the British Government.

A further part of the plan is that only ships not available to the British shall be used, and that the cost of imports from overseas is to be paid by the exiled Belgian Government. Thus no burdens are imposed upon either America or Britain.

Objections Answered

These arrangements answer British objections:

1. No food goes directly or indirectly to the Germans. If the Germans furnish their part of the supplies, it will amount to more food values sent into Belgium than they could possibly have taken from Belgium, or fed to their own army. The effect is to reduce, not increase, German supplies.

2. It would, in fact, increase their transportation burdens by the amount of imports.

3. If the guarantees and contribution of food from the Germans are not carried out, then the whole operation would be at once withdrawn. If the guarantees are violated, then the time by which the war could possibly be extended can be measured. The maximum benefit Germany could obtain would be seizure of the imported stocks—and those on hand at any time in Belgium would not feed Germany for one whole day.

4. It would not be furnishing food to persons working for the Germans, since it is limited to the destitute (and thus necessarily the unemployed) and to children.

5. It would not be using ships otherwise available for the British.

6. The plan could result in no military loss to the British, or military gain to the Germans. Gen. John J. Pershing said on Feb. 16:

"There is no doubt millions are in jeopardy unless they are given aid from somewhere. From my own war experience and some knowledge of problems involved, I have every confidence that the salvation of these people can be worked out along the lines proposed by Mr. Hoover, without military loss or benefit to either side. The interest of this committee in maintaining American ideals and the friendship to America of those nations, by saving these millions, is worthy of every support."

Admiral William V. Pratt, who dealt with the blockade in the last war and long commanded the United States Fleet, also said:

"I have no hesitation in saying that this aid can be given under Mr. Hoover's proposals without any damage to Great Britain. Taking the long view of the future of constructive forces in the world, and America's relation to it, it is of vital importance to America that Mr. Hoover's plans be carried through. . . . Only America will be able to meet this emergency."

This committee wishes to make it clear that none of its members seeks to administer any relief. The American Red Cross has been given permission by Britain to import supplies through the blockade for French children, and this committee would favor the extension of their fine service, or those of the Friends Service Committee, to the Belgians.

The purpose of this committee is to raise a voice for those millions of helpless among the little nations who have been our lifelong national friends. We believe it is a duty of the American people to interest itself in prevention of such catastrophes. We have no hesitation in saying that such action will uphold democratic ideals in the world.

It is no false humanity which saves the lives of countless children, and the committee has every evidence that millions of Americans wish it to continue its efforts toward finding a solution by which the lives of these helpless people may be saved.

Harriman Off For London Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—With the speeding of American food to Britain as one of his biggest tasks, W. Averell Harriman, appointed by President Roosevelt as special defense co-ordinator to administer the London end of the lend-lease program, left here today for London on a Pan American clipper plane.

Mr. Harriman, Chairman of the Board of the Union Pacific Railways Company and one of the most prominent business executives connected with the New Deal, made it clear that the job of feeding Britain was one of America's major problems. He stressed that the welfare of the United States was involved in the fate of Britain.

"My work," he said, "will consist of the detailed problems relating to material aid to Britain. It will relate not only to specific war materials but to food."

Mr. Harriman is taking with him only his secretary, Robert P. Meiklejohn, but other Government representatives are expected to join him in London soon.

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Ontario

Toronto (Sixth Church): Royal George Theater, 1219 St. Clair Avenue, West, near Dufferin Street, 3:15 p. m., March 16.

England

Durham

Gateshead: Coatsworth Hall, Bewick Road, West, 3 p. m., March 23

Essex

Chingford: Odeon Theater, 3 p. m., March 30.

United States

Arkansas

Texarkana: Texas High School Auditorium, Nineteenth and Pine Streets, 8 p. m., March 17.

California

Bell (First Church, Bell and Maywood): Church Edifice, 6305 Vinevale Avenue, 8 p. m., March 16.

Berkeley (Second Church): Church Edifice, 1521 Spruce Street, 8 p. m., March 18. Radiocast Station KRE, 1370 kilocycles.

Gardena (Eighth Church, Los Angeles): Methodist Community Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Place and Ainsworth Street, 8 p. m., March 20.

Hanford: Hanford Union High School, 8 p. m., March 17.

Inglewood: Church Edifice, 102 East Kelso Street, 8 p. m., March 18.

Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 640 Elm Avenue, 3 p. m., March 16. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 443 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., March 17.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., March 21.

Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, Maplewood and St. Andrews Place, 8 p. m., March 20.

Manteca: Manteca Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 16.

Modesto: The Wintergarden, Tenth and L Streets, 8 p. m., March 16.

Morgan Hill: Morgan Hill Grammar School, Monterey Highway and Diana Street, 8 p. m., March 21.

Oroville: Bird Street Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 17.

Pacific Grove: High School Auditorium, Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., March 21.

San Francisco (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1250 Haight Street, 8 p. m., March 20.

Sanger: High School Auditorium, West and Date Streets, 8 p. m., March 20.

San Jose: Municipal Auditorium, Market and San Carlos Streets, 8 p. m., March 17.

Sonora: Memorial Hall, Washington Street, 3 p. m., March 16.

South San Francisco: Grand Avenue Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 18.

Turlock: Turlock High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 16.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., March 18.

Colorado

Grand Junction: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 18.

Longmont: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 20.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., March 21.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., March 21.

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., March 20.

Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., March 17.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., March 20.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue at Paulina, 8 p. m., March 18.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 20.

Chicago (Twentieth Church): Church Auditorium, 2515 Devon Avenue, 8 p. m., March 18.

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., March 20.

Galesburg: First Methodist Church, 8 p. m., March 18.

Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 4 p. m., March 16.

Quincy: Quincy Senior High School, 3 p. m., March 16.

Riverside: Church Edifice, Longcommon and Addison Roads, 3:30 p. m., March 16.

Indiana

New Albany: Senior High School Auditorium, Vincennes, near Beeler Street, 8:15 p. m., March 18.

Vincennes: Fortnightly Club, 8 p. m., March 18.

Iowa

Ames: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 16.

Shenandoah: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 17.

Kansas

Abilene: Church Edifice, 421 North Cedar Street, 8 p. m., March 17.

Atchison: Church Edifice, Fourth Avenue at Santa Fe Street, 8 p. m., March 17.

Marysville: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Broadway, 8 p. m., March 21.

Osawatomie: High School Auditorium, Fifth and Brown Street, 8 p. m., March 20.

Winfield: Richardson Hall, 3:15 p. m., March 16.

Kentucky

Frankfort: High School Auditorium, Fourth and Shelby Streets, 8 p. m., March 31.

Louisiana

Alexandria: Venetian Room, Hotel Bentley, 3:30 p. m., March 16. Radiocast Station KALB, 1210 kilocycles.

Michigan

Detroit (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 223 West Grand Boulevard at Lafayette Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 21.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., March 18.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., March 21.

Montana

Butte: Church Edifice, 229 North Montana Street, 8 p. m., March 17.

Havre: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 16.

Helena: Consistory Shrine Temple, Jackson Street, 8 p. m., March 18.

Miles City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 20.

New Jersey

Princeton: Princeton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 17.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., March 22.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 20.

Ohio

Bowling Green: Senior High School Auditorium, South Church Street, 8 p. m., March 18.

Cleveland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., March 20.

Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, Denison Avenue and West Ninety-eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 21.

Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 20.

Dayton (First Church): Church Edifice, Salem and Rubicon Roads, 8:15 p. m., March 17.

Newark: Church Edifice, Hudson Avenue at Wyoming Street, 3:15 p. m., March 16.

Oklahoma

El Reno: El Reno High School Building, Bickford and Watts, 8 p. m., March 20.

Oklahoma City (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, Civic Center, 8 p. m., March 18.

Ponca City: Junior High School Auditorium, Grand Avenue and Sixth Street, 3:15 p. m., March 16.

Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 20.

Pennsylvania

Butler: Penn Theater, 3:15 p. m., March 10.

New Castle: The Cathedral, 110 East Lincoln Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 17.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Nixon Theater, 425 Sixth Avenue, 12:10 p. m., March 21.

Washington: Young Women's Christian Association, 42 West Maiden Street, 3:15 p. m., March 16.

Texas

Denison: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 18.

Fort Worth (First Church): Paschel High School Auditorium, 1003 West Cannon, 8 p. m., March 17.

Houston (First Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 16.

Port Arthur: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., March 18.

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 17.

Temple: Church edifice, 118 North Second Street, 8 p. m., March 20.

Tyler: Gary School Auditorium, 7:30 South Chilton Street, 8 p. m., March 20.

Wichita Falls: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 21.

Utah

Ogden: Weber College Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 16.

Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 352 East Broadway, 8 p. m., March 17. Radiocast Station KUTA, 1500 kilocycles.

West Virginia

Huntington: Central High School, Eighth Street at Tenth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 20.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., March 17 and 18.

Milwaukee (auspices Churches, Milwaukee and First Church, Wauwatosa): Davidson Theater, 621 North Third Street, 12:10 p. m., March 18.

Army Set to Train Officer Candidates

CHICAGO, March 8 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, Commander of the Sixth Corps Area, says officers' candidate schools open to all enlisted men and selectees, aged 21 to 36, will open July 1. Graduates of six months' courses will be commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Candidates must have served six months to be eligible to attend the schools and recommendations for appointment to the schools will be made by unit commanding officers. The first schools will be at these stations:

Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.; Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kan.; Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., and Coast Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va.

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Lunch in a Tree-House

By Carolyn Haywood
Illustrated by the Author

One morning, Betsy came running into school. She was bursting with news. She rushed up to Miss Grey. "Miss Grey," she said. "Miss Grey! What do you think!"

"Why good-morning, Betsy," said Miss Grey.

"Oh, good-morning," said Betsy. "I've got the most wonderful news, Miss Grey."

"Well, let's hear it," said Miss Grey.

Betsy's eyes were dancing in her head. "Well," she said, "last Saturday, Mother took me to visit a friend of hers. Her name is Mrs. Carter and she lives way out in the country. Her house is right by a stream of water and there is a boat and in the woods there is a tree-house."

"What's a tree-house?" said Billy Porter.

"Oh," said Betsy, "it's wonderful. It's a play-house built up in the branches of a big tree. You have to climb up a big ladder. And Mrs. Carter says we can all come some Saturday and have a picnic. The whole class and you too, Miss Grey. Isn't that wonderful?"

All of the children in the room had crowded around Betsy and Miss Grey. When they heard the word "picnic," broad grins spread over their faces.

"When can we go, Miss Grey?" asked Billy. "I want to see that tree-house."

"So do I," shouted the rest of the children. "When can we go?"

Plans for a Picnic

Miss Grey laughed. "You will have to give me time to think about this," she said. "I will have to find out from Betsy's mother just how far away it is. Then too, I don't know how I could get you all out there."

"Oh, that's easy," said Kenny. "We could go in my daddy's station-wagon. Shall I ask him, Miss Grey?"

"My daddy has a truck," said Christopher.

"My mother would take some of us," said Betsy. "I know she would."

The next morning the children came to school full of ideas. One after another rushed into the room shouting, "Miss Grey, my mother says she will drive some of us to the picnic."

"Now can we go?" the children cried.

"Well," laughed Miss Grey, "I suppose so."

"Hurrah!" shouted the children.

The following Saturday, the children gathered in the schoolyard about ten o'clock. Lined up by the curb were Kenny's father's station-wagon and Christopher's father's truck. There were also three automobiles that belonged to some of the parents of the children. There was plenty of room for everyone. By half-past ten they were on their way.

When they arrived, the very first thing they wanted to see, was the tree-house. Betsy led the way. They crossed the bridge to the other side of the stream. In a few moments, Betsy stopped. "Here, it is," she cried, pointing to a very tall tree. "Only four at a time can go up."

In a moment, four children were climbing the ladder that led up to the platform that was laid between the branches of the tree. Billy was the first one up. "Oh!" he shouted, as he leaned over the railing that formed the side of the house, "this is wonderful!"

Tenants in the Tree-House

Ellen was the second one to reach the platform. "Oh, my! It's high!" she said. Then Kenny arrived. He looked down through the leaves at the stream below. "This is like being up on the mast of a ship," he said.

"Move over," said Christopher, as he arrived at the top of the ladder. "Give a fellow some room."

"Now shut the gate," shouted Betsy, from below.

Billy and Ellen shut the wooden gate that closed the entrance to the tree-house.

"I would like to be a bird and live in a tree," said Billy.

In a few minutes, Miss Grey called to the children to come down. When they reached the ground, four more children went up.

After all the children had visited the tree-house, they began to unpack their lunch-boxes. Richard and Henry and Betty Jane and Mary Lou scrambled into the row-boat with their lunch-boxes. They thought it would be fun to eat their lunch in the boat.

Just then Betsy called down from the tree-house. "Miss Grey," she shouted, "can we eat our lunch up here?"

Miss Grey looked up into the tree. There were Betsy and Ellen and Christopher and Kenny looking down. "May we, Miss Grey?" they shouted.

"I don't know how you can get your lunches up there," said Miss Grey. "You can't carry them up the ladder."

One Lunch Too Many

"Mine is in a basket," said Betsy, "and we have a piece of string that we can let down. If you will tie the basket on the string, we can haul it up."

Kenny tied a stick on the end of the string and threw it down. Then Miss Grey tied the basket on the end of the string.

"All right!" she called.

The children up above pulled the string and the basket left the ground. It swung out over the water. Up, up, up, it went. At last it reached the children and Betsy took her lunch out of the basket. Then they let the basket down again and Sally put Ellen's lunch in the basket.

"Go ahead!" she shouted to the children. Again the basket swung out over the water. Higher and higher it went until it reached the tree-house. Down it came again and once more the basket was packed. This time it was Kenny's lunch.

"Hey!" shouted Christopher, "put mine in too. I'm hungry."

"Very well," said Miss Grey, "but it makes a very full basket."

When the basket was lifted from the ground, it was bulging. Out over the water it hung from the end of the string. Up, up it went. "It's heavy," cried Kenny. The children, down below, watched the basket as it neared the tree-house. All of a sudden, the string broke. Basket, sandwiches, hard-boiled eggs, tomatoes, cookies, apples and oranges flew in all directions and then landed in the water.

Shared Sandwiches

"Oh! Oh!" screamed the children. One of the boys waded out into the stream and brought back the basket. The lunch was lost.

Kenny and Christopher looked very sad.

"Never mind," said Betsy and Ellen, "we'll give you some of ours."

"We all will," shouted Miss Grey. "That is, if you can mend the string."

Soon the string was mended and the children tied the basket on again. They had great fun putting surprises in the basket. In the end the two little boys had a great deal more than they could eat.

When the children finished their lunch, it was time to go home. The automobiles had come back for them. The boys and girls picked up all the papers and boxes and put them in a big can. When they finished there was one large box at the foot of a tree. Miss Grey looked at the box and saw Billy Porter's name on the lid.

"Billy!" she called, "come pick up your box."

Billy was nowhere to be seen. The children began to call, "Billy! Billy! Miss Grey wants you." There was no reply.

Miss Grey lifted the lid of the box. There was Billy's lunch, just as he had brought it.

"Has anyone seen Billy?" asked Miss Grey.

"No," replied the children, "not for a long time."

"We will have to find him," said Miss Grey.

They all started off calling, "Billy! Billy! Billy Porter!"

Miss Grey went across the bridge to the barn. "Billy!" she called. "Billy!" There was no answer. She looked all through the barn.

In the Tool-Shed

Just then, she heard a knocking. It sounded like someone kicking against a wooden fence or wall. Miss Grey went around the side of the barn and there she found a tool-shed. The door was closed. The banging noise came from inside the tool-shed. Miss Grey ran and opened the door. Out rushed Billy, straight into Miss Grey's arms. He was crying. "It's all right, Billy," Miss Grey said. "We wouldn't go away without you."

"I went in to look at the tools and the door blew shut," said Billy. "I couldn't open it."

The children gathered around Miss Grey and Billy. "I haven't had any picnic," Billy said.

"Well, your lunch is here," said Miss Grey. "You can eat it in the car, driving home."

"But I wanted to eat it in the tree-house," he cried.

"Couldn't we play a little longer, Miss Grey?" said Betsy. "Just until Billy eats his lunch in the tree-house?"

"Very well," said Miss Grey.

All the children ran across the stream, and Billy climbed up the ladder. Betsy put his lunch in the basket and Billy hauled it up. He sat and munched his sandwiches while the children played Hide and Seek. Miss Grey sat at the foot of the tree-house and knitted.

After awhile, Billy called down, "Miss Grey, I think I would like to be a bird and live in a tree."

"You do, Billy?" said Miss Grey.

Billy was very quiet while he finished his lunch. When he swallowed the last mouthful, he shouted, "Miss Grey, do you know what kind of a bird I would like to be?"

"I haven't an idea," replied Miss Grey.

"I would like to be a bird that just eats cinnamon-buns. I'm coming down now. I'm glad I didn't miss the picnic."

Children's Party or Grown-up Get-Together

PLAY GAMES

The hostess who buys new games now and then is always reasonably sure of keeping guests amused. Stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor usually have popular new games to offer.

Puzzle Corner

Here is another March puzzle to try your skill at finding hidden names. This gives the names of ten birds; some of them we may see this month if we watch the skies sharply. Write the names you find on the lines beneath the puzzle and keep them to compare with the answers next week.

Treasure Hunt—Wings of March

1. We found Karo binding sheaves.
2. Do I need my muff in China?
3. Let us now renew our efforts.
4. Don't mend overalls with silk.
5. Does he mean a particular knot?
6. Alec ran errands for Mamma all day.
7. Give the Raja yellow roses please.
8. Is Mac rowing for Dorton this term?
9. They're having winter now.
10. When was the fourth rush to the mine?

1. _____ 6. _____
2. _____ 7. _____
3. _____ 8. _____
4. _____ 9. _____
5. _____ 10. _____

And here is a puzzle rhyme. Can you find the answer?

Good Servant, Hard Master

My first is in knot, but it isn't in rope.
My second's in wish, but it isn't in hope.
My third is in mat, but it isn't in rug.
My last is in beetle, but isn't in bug.
My whole is a thing that for no man will wait.
It never comes early; it never comes late.
And some people waste it, and some people save.
This thing that is either your master or slave.

Answer: _____

An "IC" Puzzle

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I C . . . . .
. I C . . . .
. . I C . . .
. . . I C . .
. . . . I C .
. . . . . I C
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Put letters in place of the dots in the above diagram to make words with the following meanings:

1. "Sticks" of ice formed by dripping water or melting snow.
2. A two-wheeled vehicle propelled by the feet and popular with boys.
3. A very small stream of any liquid.
4. Having the ends joined by intertwining, as a rope.
5. Work performed or attention given for the benefit of a customer.
6. To buy and sell. Also, the vehicles that use the highways.

How many of last Monday's puzzles did you work out correctly? Here are the answers:

Treasures in March Winds

1. Hat. 2. Leaf. 3. Kite. 4. Paper. 5. String. 6. Feather. 7. Straw. 8. Cloud. 9. Glider. 10. Dust.

Answer to puzzle rhyme: Port-Able=Portable.

When Prizes Come Around

By Peter White

Our very small readers—or those who are read to—were very active last month and sent in such good papers that we are awarding two special prizes for them. When you have read their letters, we are sure you will agree with us that they deserve prizes. The letters are from Donny Lee Mahoney, five, of Argos, Indiana, and Jocelyn Greene, six, of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts.

Donny's book is "Topsy Turvy Circus," by Georges Duplaix, with the loveliest pictures in colors by Tibor Gergely. We think Donny will enjoy this book and its funny pictures very much. Jocelyn's prize is "The Cat and the Kitten," by Berta and Elmer Hader, with beautiful pictures in colors, and we think she will like this tale of Timmy, the kitten who refused to be given away.

Here are their letters:

Fun on a Farm

Dear Peter White:

I am five. I live on a farm and can't go to kindergarten, but my mamma is helping me to read a first grade book. She or Jim read the children's stories and the funnies out loud, just as soon as our mailman brings our paper.

I like all the stories, but I liked Judy Jo best of all. I think she was just about as big as me. She had a pumpkin Jack-o'-lantern, you know, and her baby brother said "Big ball, all gone." Judy Jo had to take care of Tad while her mamma was gone to the ladies' aid, so she pushed him around in a cart.

She let Tad hold the Jack-o'-lantern in the cart, and he thought it was a ball and threw it out. That is when he said "Big ball, all gone." Judy Jo was a big girl and didn't cry when it broke. A boy gave her an apple, and the man in the story fixed her pumpkin back together with match sticks. The man carried Tad home when he went to sleep, and Judy Jo pushed the Jack-o'-lantern in the cart.

I like the story about Pegeen, too. She liked the pets on Francie's farm. I have a pet pig called "Betsy," and a calf named "Dandy." I give her warm milk in a bucket and she almost knocks me down.

Your little friend,
Donny Lee Mahoney

Popular Betsy

Dear Peter White:

I am just six years old and am in the first grade in school and cannot write very much but I can read quite a lot. We have almost finished our primer and we will soon start our first reader. I am telling mother what I want to say to you.

I liked the story "Betsy Goes Back to School," by Carolyn Haywood, because I like my teacher the way Betsy likes hers. I liked how she tried on all her mother's dresses. And I liked about when she wondered how she could like Miss Little. I thought it was nice when she was going to give the red dress to Miss Little. I thought it was funny when her mother spoke about how fat her school bag was. I thought it was very funny when Billy told Mr. Kilpatrick, the policeman, about her loose tooth.

I was so happy when mother read that the teacher was promoted to the second grade too. I liked the part about the boy when he shouted "Whoopie." I hope my teacher will be promoted to the second grade when I pass because I love my teacher the way Betsy loved hers.

My mother made my little sister and me each a very big scrap book filled with stories cut from the Children's pages. We like all the Chimney Farm stories by Henry Beston.

We liked the story that was in a paper that came a long time ago, "Wilhelmina and the Koekjes" by Janet P. Johl. It is a Dutch story and we like it because one of our grandmothers and grandfathers came from Holland, and my mother still has cousins there who write to her.

Mother didn't think I should write to you because she believes I am supposed to do the writing myself in order to earn a book prize. But I wanted to write you even if I can't earn a book.

With love,
Jocelyn Greene

We are very glad you wrote to us, Jocelyn. We expect the older girls and boys to write their own letters, but it is fun to hear from the very small ones, even though they cannot write themselves.

The regular awards go to Evelyn Worrell, seven, of New Britain, Connecticut, for a good letter about "Valentine Hearts in a Cookie Can," by Carolyn Haywood, and Marilyn Allen, ten, for an excellent letter about the Pegeen stories, by Hilda van Stockum.

Evelyn's prize is "Rusty, the little red Dachshund," by Dorothy K. L'Hommedieu, a fine story with lovely pictures, about a little dog who set out, with a rooster, a duck and a rabbit, to find the sea. Marilyn's prize is "Blue Willow," by Doris Gates, a lovely story, with pictures, about Janey Larkin, whose father was a crop picker, and so the family was always moving from one harvest to another.

We have not space to publish Evelyn's and Marilyn's letters today, but we shall print them soon.

So many good papers were entered in the Contest last month that we have quite a long list of Special Mentions. Dick Sparks, seven, of Wessington, South Dakota, and Betty Flyberg, seven, of Amidon, North Dakota, wrote such good papers that we are making Special Mention of them. Dick's was about "Valentine Hearts in a Cookie Can," by Carolyn Haywood, and Betty's was about "The Wind Sings a Sleepy Song," by Muriel A. Hill. We hope both Dick and Betty will write for the Contest soon again and that they will each win a book.

We are making Special Mention, too, of Mary M. Shano, ten, of North Sydney, Nova Scotia; Caroline Griffis, nine, of Vergennes, Vermont, and Ina Lee Feldman, nine, of Boston, all of whom wrote about "Thumpy Goes for a Ride," by Carolyn Haywood; and of Kathleen Blowers, ten, of Rochelle Park, New Jersey, and Ilo Flyberg, ten, of Amidon, North Dakota, who wrote about "Betsy Goes Back to School," by Carolyn Haywood, and Jo Nell Alcorn, eight, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who wrote about the Pegeen stories.

A Cloud Asleep

Around the earth they roam and roam
Like shadows of a star;
I wonder if the clouds go home
After they wander far.

I wonder if clouds have a home,
Such lovely clouds of white;
I know they never sleep by day
Nor on a moonlit night.

Perhaps they never rest at all
Until rain makes them weep—
And this pond in a vacant lot
Is just a cloud asleep.

HELEN MARING

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The Home Forum

The Goose Glissade

It was Althea who complained about the cocoa, not I. She said that it had a peculiar taste, but tactfully suggested that it might be the altitude in it. The spoon had then temporarily disappeared to the bottom of the kettle, so I was left with no sample, but I readily agreed that at 9,000 feet almost anything could happen and, indeed, was happening. The horses were tossing their heads among the fir branches, where their reins were tied, and were cannily unslipping the knots. I felt they were waiting for the exact time when my hands would be full of hot plates, to slip quietly away down hill.

Far off, the colors of the sun were falling in a chromatic scale down the blue, cut-velvet mountains; disappearing, some say, at a far-off point in space. But I have never believed that. One has only to sleep on the ground in a proper upland pasture, waking early and turning his head, to see the horizontal resting-place of colors, sparkling in a thousand deft designs. There they lie quietly, on soft web hammocks spun by spiders, who climb up blades of grass to see the colors rising, when the dawn wind blows their bedding.

* * *

Finding myself absently attempting to slice a sheaf of papers instead of the bread, I thought it was really time to be getting on with the evening meal. To the skillful camper, the selection of the site for meals is a summation of the equal angles of his past experience. And if this circle is half complete he has his back to the wind and the trees, his cooking containers to the right, his wood pile on the left, and the provisions cutting an untidy silhouette against the view. The view, of course, should be at the front. Unaccounted for in this satisfying pattern are the willing friends who rush to do one's bidding in a stream of emergencies. For with a cook fire nothing is static. All is crisis. If we start with the right-sized wood, the wind springs up and blows the coals out, and there is an immediate call for masses of twigs. When, later, all things are boiling, frying, or baking, imaginary jobs have to be found for the friends whose hungry faces are tear-stained from peering too often into the pots.

It is the smoke, you see, the smoke, more quixotic than the wind or the fire, that forces us to be mobile to a degree. Once I thought that smoke was wind-powered. But what would you think if you saw the wind pouring through the valley in one direction, while, in another, wreaths of smoke peel off like apple skins and coil about your head?

* * *

The onlooker at outdoor cooking, like the onlooker at other kaleidoscopic industries, suspects that the completion of the product will involve parts unaccounted for and smudges on the surface. In cooking, the prediction runs to overdone steak accompanied by insects and cinders. Actually this industry is vastly misunderstood. The only real problem is in temperature, which again returns us to smoke and the mobility of the cooks. When the smoke drift becomes too thick and the fire too hot, the segments of the meal just have to be moved. An involuntary air-conditioning process usually takes place, as the pans and kettle rest on rocks at precarious angles, while the cooks look for a holder. But, in the main, temperature is controlled by the simple method of raising and lowering the food over the fire. It requires a nicety of calculation to have everything hot at the time for eating, a balance, shall we say, of hand and holder and a spring in the knees.

So, when at last one tastes the distillation of the view spread as a sauce over well cooked achievement, there is hardly anything more to be done but take the horses for a drink, put on their hobbles and make the beds. Horses, I believe, are somewhat concerned with their own appearance toward evening. All day, they snatch at thistles along the trail, drink hurriedly at the crossings of mountain brooks, only careful to fit their muzzles like dams between large rocks and rushing water. But at evening they drink slowly, in a placid place. They look at themselves and then look up to think. They toss their heads and shiver their backs to be rid of all burdens, while resting their feet in the water. We see them finally hobbling out into the gloom, first their front feet and then their hind feet, quite a little injured to feel that we should even suspect them of planning long night travels.

* * *

Wild game, too, moves swiftly at night and returns at daybreak. On the trail we try to conform our sleeping to hours when we may also participate in the soft breathings of wild things. So it was that the morning after the high altitude cocoa, we rose very early and rode down into the valley with a broad and shining river. It was black and gold and amber color and stretched for miles along the trail. There was a grassy strip along the near side, while the woods crowded down on the other.

Soon, in this early light, we could see a Canada Goose floating along rather rapidly with the current. He was a large goose and appeared to be extracting his breakfast as he went, but it really looked as if he were nodding to both sides like royalty making a progress. We followed him, rather amused, until he suddenly stopped. Then we heard a series of small splashes. Five other geese had slid down from the woods, drawn up their feet, and jumped from the little bank. They silently bowed out into formation with the original goose at their head, but he had made not a sound to call them. He was much larger than a duck, pear-shaped and sun-tanned as to body, with an erect, black neck and a broad white band drawn across his eye; an example of perfect tailoring, with a suggestion of the subtle air of Savile Row.

* * *

As we went on down stream a little distance, we saw it happen again. The moving geese drew into the river bank and waited. This time seven geese walked through the brush and joined up at the appointed rendezvous. The thirteen were a beautiful flotilla. Some of them wheeled about in the water to catch escaping particles, and the black and white designs flashed slowly in the sun. Once they all caught up with three odd ducks paddling upstream. The minority quickly assembled, stretched out their teakettle necks, and fled behind a tangle of rocks and twigs. This was a distraction to us but not to the geese, who kept on a dignified course, weaving in and out of rank, each imaginative in his conduct, all corporate in clothes and purpose.

By now we realized that we were privileged spectators at a long-planned party. We wondered if there would be more, and, as we were speaking, it happened again. We watched them carefully. Nine more geese came down; the others milling about in the water, waiting. We were breathless. Was it autumn maneuvers in preparation for a flight south? Was it a daily occurrence? How did they know just when to be at the bank side and how long to wait? There was an armada of twenty-two geese before our trail turned off and we left them.

* * *

The horses were glad when we sent them into a slow gallop again. "This is an exciting day," exclaimed Althea.

"By the way," I said, "what was really wrong with that cocoa last night?"

"Oh, the cocoa," she laughed. "I couldn't do much with it, could I, after you put a spoonful of salt in it while you were looking at the sunset?"

"What a goose," said I, and we laughed in the hot sun, while in the distance another mountain range awaited us, cool, beautiful, and blue.

ELIZABETH WOOLLEY

By Courtesy of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EMBROIDERED PICTURE BELONGING TO THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

STUMP-WORK was a form of embroidery practiced in England in the seventeenth century. It was characterized by stitches standing up from the background in high relief, and was used for the embroidered illustrations of contemporary history or Biblical scenes.

This interesting stump-work textile measures fifteen by twenty-one inches. The entire surface is adorned with the embroidery. Holding a prominent place in the center are the figures of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. Both stand on a patch of grass embroidered in chenille. They wear the elaborate costumes of the day. Above the pair is a turreted manor house. In the four corners of this embroidery are Biblical episodes: Abraham and Isaac, upper left; Laban and Jacob, lower left; Leah in the upper right, and Jacob and Rachel in lower right. All the intermediary spaces are well-filled with trees, plants, flowers, animals, insects, snails, and caterpillars. This stitchcraft was brought to the United States by the early settlers, whose embroideries show many points of resemblance with the British handiwork.

D. A.

Triumph Over Error

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPIRITUAL JOY over a victory rightly won, the greatest joy and the only enduring triumph, is the triumph of good over evil. The Scriptures make this plain in Zophar's words to Job (Job 20:4, 5), "Knowest thou not this of old, . . . that the triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite but for a moment?" And Paul said (II Corinthians 2:14), "Now thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savour of his knowledge by us in every place."

The battle ground where good triumphs over evil is in individual thinking, and dominion therein is gained through obedience to the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5). Our outward experience evidences our beliefs, opinions, convictions—our thinking.

Joy and happiness are experienced when kindness triumphs over unkindness and revenge, over indifference and careless, meddlesome talk. There are true incentive and inspiration for good works when love for God and man triumphs over hate, prejudice, resentment, and self-will. A good example shines forth to bless mankind when integrity, honesty, and sober, clean living triumph over deceit, material indulgences, and bad habits. There is more of peace when the desire to give triumphs over the selfish desire merely to get.

The strife for material gain and worldly power is but the outward sign of fear, selfishness, greed, and jealousy—the evil thoughts and suggestions that led Cain to slay Abel, his brother. All evil is included in the belief in materiality, the belief that there are life and intelligence in matter. God, Spirit, is the only creator, and He created man in His own image and likeness. Christ Jesus pointed the way for us by demonstrating his sonship with the Father, and Christian Science has come to illumine the words and works of Jesus and guide us into all truth.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 492, 493): "The conservative theory, long believed, is that there are two factors, matter and mind, uniting on some impossible basis. This theory would keep truth and error always at war. Victory would perch on neither banner. On the other hand, Christian Science speedily shows Truth to be triumphant."

There is no belief in evil over which Christ, Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, cannot triumph. Mortal mind reaps destruction and suffering as the results of belief in materiality but the Christ, Truth, is the Saviour of the world.

A prayer that may well be the desire of all people today is the prayer of David (Psalms 25:2), "O my God, I trust in thee: let me not be ashamed, let not mine enemies triumph over me." Our only enemy is that in our own consciousness which denies the allness and oneness of God. What we have to guard against, therefore, are the aggressive suggestions which seek lodgment in our thinking. They have no reality, no abiding place, no intelligence to manifest themselves, through a person, a word, or a thought; but the alert student of Christian Science learns to defend himself against these subtle agencies of evil, that he may not be made to believe in any intelligence, power, or activity separate from God.

In Christian Science we learn that in reality we have no enemies. All the sons and daughters of God reflect Him, and express love, truth, wisdom, and goodness. Each individual idea of divine Mind is eternally at peace.

A student of Christian Science who had a very happy home was confronted with a situation which would have made her believe that a loved one was unkind and tyrannical. The experience brought so much unhappiness that it was necessary for her to turn to Christian Science with renewed consecration to escape the sharp suffering caused by the malicious suggestion with its outward appearance of evil. She refused to believe or entertain this denial of the fact that the image and likeness of God is always just and kind. As she held to the reality of true being, harmony was quickly restored in the home.

Gratitude and praise are due to God for Christian Science, revealed by Mrs. Eddy, who has written on page 185 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." And referring to "Truth, Life, and Love," she adds, "They are the victors never to be vanquished."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Wind and Snow Clouds

Shear closely, Wind, white backs of clouds
And let the fleeces fall
On hill and mountain, field and lane,
On city-roof and wall.

Attend your task with diligence
And make your bright blades fly,
For never fence or fold penned these
For long in any sky.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

A Tévedés Fölötti Diadal

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A HELYESEN NYERT győzelmen való szellemi öröm, ami egyuttal a legnagyobb öröm és az egyetlen tartós diadal, a jónak a gonoszon való diadalma. A Szentírás világosan fejezi ezt ki Czófárnak Jóbhoz intézett szavaiban (Jób 20:4, 5): „Tudod-e azt, hogy eleitől fogva . . . az istentelenek vigassága rövid ideig tartó, és a képmutató öröme egy szempillantásig való?" És Pál ezt mondta (2 Kor. 2:14): „Hála pedig az Istennek, a ki mindenkor diadalra vezet minket a Krisztusban, és az ő ismeretének illatját minden helyen megjelenti mi általunk."

A csatatér, melyen a jó a gonoszon diadalmaskodik, az egyén gondolkozásában van, és ott uralomra annak az Elménck való engedelmességgel teszünk szert, „amely volt a Krisztus Jézusban is" (Filipp. 2:5). Külsőleges tapasztalataink tanuskodnak a hiedelmeinkről, véleményeinkről, meggyőződéseinkről—gondolkozásunkról.

Gyönyörben és boldogságban van részünk, mikor a jóság diadalmaskodik a rosszaságon és a boszuálláson, a közömbösségen és a hanyag, más dolgába beavatkozó beszéden. A jó tettekre késztető erő és ihletés akkor fog érvényesülni, mikor az Isten és az ember iránti szeretet diadalmaskodik a gyűlölet, előítélet, boszúság és önfejűség fölött. A jó példa az egész emberiséget áldja a fényével, mikor egyeneslelkűség, becsületesség és a józan, tiszta életmód diadalmaskodik a csalás, a fegyelmezetlen anyagi élvezés és a rossz szokások fölött. Valóbb lesz a béke, mikor az adás óhaja diadalmaskodik a csakis kapni akaró önző óhaj fölött.

Az anyagi nyereség és a világi hatalomért folytatott tusa csak a félelemnek, önzésnek, kapzsiságnak és féltékenységnek a külső jele—azon gonosz gondolatoknak és sugalmazásoknak, melyek Káint testvérének, Ábelnek meggyilkolására csábították. A gonosz minden formáját magába foglalja az anyagiságban való hiedelem, mely szerint az anyagban élet és értelem van. Az Isten, a Szellem, az egyetlen teremtő, és ő az embert saját képmására és hasonlatosságára teremtette. Krisztus Jézus kijelölte számunkra az utat avval, hogy bebizonyította az Atyához fűző fiúi voltát és a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) azért jött el, hogy Jézus szavait és tetteit megvilágítsa, s hogy minket minden igazságba vezessen.

Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója így írt "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával, 492, 493-ik oldal): „A régóta elfogadott konzervatív teória szerint két tényező létezik, az anyag és az elme, melyek valamilyen lehetetlen alapon egyesülnek. Ez a teória az igazságot és a tévedést egymással folytonos harcban tartaná. A győzelem egyik zászlót sem koszorúzná. Evvel ellentétben a Krisztusi Tudomány gyorsan megmutatja, hogy az Igazság diadalmaskodik."

Nincsen a gonoszban való olyan hiedelem, melyen a Krisztus, az Igazság, amint az a Krisztusi Tudományban van feltárva, ne tudna diadalmaskodni. A halandó elme az anyagiságban való hiedelem eredményeképen pusztítást és szenvedést arat, de a Krisztus, az Igazság, a világ Üdvözítője.

Dávid imája (Zsolt 25:2) illően lehetne ma minden népnek az imája: „Istenem, benned bízom; ne szégyenüljek meg; ne örüljenek rajtam ellenségeim." Egyetlen egy ellenségünk az a dolog a saját öntudatunkban, amely eltagadja Isten mindenségét és egységét. Nekünk tehát azon támadó sugallatok ellen kell őrt állanunk, melyek gondolkozásunkban otthonra akarnak találni. Az ilyen sugallatoknak nincsen valóságuk, nincsen tartózkodási helyük, nincsen az önmaguknak egy személy, egy szó, vagy egy gondolat által való kifejezéséhez szükséges értelmességük; de a Krisztusi Tudomány éber tanulója megtanúlja, hogyan kell magát a gonosz ezen furfangos képviselői ellen sikeresen megvédeni, úgy hogy ne lehessen őt rábeszélhetni arra, hogy higyjen valamilyen, Istentől külön létező értelmességben, hatalomban, vagy tevékenységben.

A Krisztusi Tudományban megtanúljuk, hogy a valóságban nincs ellenségünk. Isten minden fia és leánya őt tükrözi vissza és szeretetet, igazságot, bölcseséget és jóságot fejez ki. Az isteni Elme minden egyes eszméje örök békében él.

A Krisztusi Tudomány egyik tanulója, akinek nagyon boldog volt az otthona, egy olyan helyzettel találta magát szemben, amely azt akarta vele elhitetni, hogy egy szeretette szívtelen és zsarnokoskodó volt. Ez a helyzet annyi boldogtalanságot hozott magával, hogy a felszentelés új érzésével a Krisztusi Tudományhoz kellett fordúlnia, hogy megszabadúlhasson attól az éles szenvedéstől, melyet a rosszindulatú sugallat okozott, valamint annak külsőleg megjelenő gonosz jeleitől. Alhatatosan visszautasította annak a ténynek ezt az eltagadását, hogy Isten képmása és hasonlatossága mindég igazságos és jóságos lény. Amint az igazi létezés valóságához ragaszkodott, a harmónia gyorsan helyreállt az otthonában.

Hálával és dicsőítéssel tartozunk Istennek a Krisztusi Tudományért, melyet Mrs. Eddy tárt fel előttünk, aki "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (A Krisztus, Tudós, Első Egyháza, és Különfélék) 185-ik oldalán ezt írta: „A Szeretet békéje ki van hirdetve, és a Szellem kardja ki van vonva: nem is lesz hüvelyébe téve, amíg az Igazság nem fog az egész földön diadalmasan uralkodni." És az Igazság, Élet és Szeretetről beszélve ezt adja hozzá: „Ezek a soha le nem igázható győztesek."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

Building in the English Tradition

WE, AT LAST, were privileged, since we had a foothold in the least spoiled county in England and in one of its quietest corners. Whenever we could get away from London we spent many days there; and again an urge to build came on and we decided to enlarge one or other of our cottages. Two of these were tenanted; but the man and his wife who occupied one were looking out for a more convenient cottage. They found a suitable one and moved away. Then we reconditioned it. Finally, we decided to add a new wing. The work, as before, was done by our village masons and carpenters. I know nothing so absorbing, so satisfactory as this kind of planning and building. The Oakridge stonemasons are known as among the most skilful in the district, we could have fine stone chimney pieces, the cabinet work throughout of clean oak and chestnut, and the cost of building was little more than two years' house rent in London! The sense of putting something good and useful into a corner of the country is to me a happy one, as it is to know able men well employed. The pleasure to be got from living in a cottage so built and furnished has proved enduring. . . .

From father to son the Oakridge men have been skilled stonemasons. Now I am told few young men apprentice themselves to this work, and it looks, since brick buildings are beginning to replace the older stone ones, as though the skilful handling of stone will become a lost art. Watching a stonemason at work one sees with what care and judgment he shapes each single stone with his heavy two-edged stone axe and hammer, while setting them together in courses. With like care the tiler arranges his courses of stone tiles on the roof, each course having its own size of tile, large at the bottom and growing gradually smaller. Old George Hunt, the tiler, had a stick on which the size of each course was marked, and each course had its own name, he told me.

One has to admit that the thick walls built to support the stout timbers which hold up the heavy tiled roofs, and give charm to the broad window sills, to the window seats in the width of the masonry, are no longer necessary. In fact, they are an attractive and tempting extravagance. No doubt other materials will be called for, needing other kinds of skill. For in the English tradition of building, that of the country house is the most persistent and fertile. The English love of the garden helps, too, to keep it alive. How often I admire the taste shown in the garden which, within the house, may be indifferent. Here is an art which is to-day probably more perfect than at any previous time, one which does not break with the past, while it brings a sense of comely order, and a radiant beauty, to cottage and manor alike.—From "Since Fifty: Men and Memories 1922—1938," by WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

With the Silver Of That Singing

"PATTI IS going to sing at the St. Charles," said a friend to me years ago:—"I know you hate the theatre, but you *must* go." (I had been surfeited with drama by old duty as a dramatic reporter, and had vowed not to enter a theatre again.) I went. There was a great dim pressure, a stifling heat, a whispering of silks, a weight of toilet-perfumes. Then came an awful hush;—all the silks stopped whispering. And there suddenly sweetened out through that dead hot air a clear, cool, tense thread-gush of melody unlike any sound I had ever heard before save—in tropical nights—from the throat of a mockingbird. It was "Auld Lang Syne" only—but with never a *tremolo* or artifice;—a marvellous, audacious simplicity of utterance. The silver of that singing rings in my heart still.

There is no song which moves me so much, — not because of the "intolerable pathos" only—as Matthew Arnold calls it—of the words, nor only of the souvenir of the divine voice. But there is a dream fastened to that song. . . .

We twa hae paidl't i' the burn,
Frae morning sun till dine:
But seas between us braid hae roared
Sin' Auld Lang Syne.

I believe it was first the clan call of the MacGregors;—then "Auld Lang Syne."—From "Japanese Letters of Lafcadio Hearn," edited with an Introduction by ELIZABETH BISLAND (Boston: Houghton Mifflin).

We Climbed the Hill

We climbed the hill
beyond Mill Valley's sweet
gentility,
beyond the rose and fern
and the fragrant bay tree.
We climbed the hill
where vision and height
were blue, blue as the sea.
The ascent was long,
but like the winged throng
lifted and lifting our hearts with song.
The going was light,
light as the dear return
to the bright
windows and the star-lit night.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

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Established by Mary Baker Eddy

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The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of Christian Science healing, and an up-to-date and authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Is published each week, and brings special information regarding the Christian Science movement, as well as articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1941

No Change Seen For Present In Living Standard

Harvard economist says production well able to absorb demands until early in 1942.

Average Americans need have no concern that the gigantic national defense program will affect their living standards this year, but certain curtailments in their regular shopping routine can be expected by early 1942, Prof. Edward F. Mason, Harvard University economist, told the Cambridge League of Women Voters this noon.

Professor Mason stated that the nation's industrial machinery was well able to absorb the rising pressure of military orders all through the current year and still satisfy consumer demands. But he expected the military program to affect all products involving the use of metals, first, and then to spread into other fields of production to the pinching point by late 1942.

Luncheon Meeting

He spoke at a luncheon conference in the Hotel Continental on the subject of defense and production. His distinguished colleague, Prof. Sumner Slichter of the Harvard School of Business Administration, shared the platform with a discussion of labor and defense.

Charging that "Washington officials deliberately misrepresented the figures on the number of strikes in 1940," Professor Slichter declared that there were fewer strikes in 1940 as a whole than in 1939.

He admitted, however, that the last quarter of 1940 showed a sharp increase over strikes in the same period of 1939, the jump being from 490 to 821.

Professor Slichter proposed a "cooling off" period in the settlement of strikes—that is, a government requirement of a certain interval of time before a strike may be called. He believes that this method would solve the problem to a large extent.

"Production in the nation has been expanding sufficiently at the present rate of military orders to relieve all of the pressure upon the consuming public to date," said Professor Mason. "If the international drama should ease up a bit and allow the country to squeeze in more time on its armament program, the consumer may not be even affected."

No Later Than 1942

But the time element under existing international pressure, calling for a maximum expenditure of some $15,000,000,000 on armaments this year, presaged a sharp effect upon the consumer in 1942, he said. Yet, he figured that the Nation could absorb an annual armament program amounting to $20,000,000,000 or $25,000,000,000 without serious sacrifices of consumer interests.

At the present rate of production expansion, he pointed out, business practices will be seriously affected no later than the spring of 1942. He advocated changes in these practices now to cope with the pending emergency in production. One change, he advised, was the pooling of all steel orders under a central office which would allow for a larger individual capacity to fill orders.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued moderately cold tonight with the lowest temperature about 25 degrees in the city and 20 degrees in the suburbs away from the coast; Tuesday fair, followed by increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature; diminishing northwest winds tonight becoming gentle variable Tuesday.

Maine: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperatures.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperatures.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued moderately cold tonight; Tuesday fair followed by increasing cloudiness and slowly rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh northwest winds diminishing late tonight and becoming gentle variable Tuesday; weather fair tonight; increasing cloudiness over south portion Tuesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate northwest or west winds this afternoon becoming southeast or south tonight and increasing Tuesday; fair weather tonight becoming overcast Tuesday with light rains by Tuesday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	24	New Orleans	56	54
Chicago	31	31	New York	28	26
Denver	17	17	Norfolk	29	27
Kansas City	23	32	Philadelphia	27	25
Los Angeles	62	60	St. Louis	38	37
Miami	49	43	San Francisco	54	50
Minneapolis	30	30	Washington	27	26

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 10.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:54 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 9:13 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:14 p. m.

Only Buyers Need Not Beware

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Gift Show Exhibits Novelties

Mrs. M. W. Peterson, gift shop owner of Newton Center, tries out the Leash-O-Matic on "Bennie Bratchett," patterned after the famous dog of King Arthur, and now a toy mascot of the T. W. A. airline. Inset: The Pendura salt shaker. Left, as a rabbit; right as friend duck; and below as Mr. Penguin.

Gifts Glitter at Gift Show But Not Yet for the Hoi Polloi

Telling about the Boston Gift Show is like boosting the opera, "Daughter of the Regiment," and then at the peak of interest announcing that there aren't any tickets left, so you can't go.

It's like that because the public is not admitted to the Show—and that means you, unless you're a buyer. The exhibition is strictly for the trade, and there's definitely no "Welcome" on the mat for the general public.

So you'll just have to sit tight in your cozy little home until the exciting gifts that are now occupying three floors of the Hotel Statler make their public debut in your favorite "gift shoppe." And we make this all clear right to begin with because George F. Little Management, Inc., was very firm with us. Boston, apparently, is the worst city on the show circuit for gate crashers.

Walking Magnetic Eyes

Plenty of precautions have been taken this year, however, and any "phony" shoppers will be met by a couple of pleasant but suspicious young ladies on each of the three floors, so don't get up your gate-crashing hopes.

Among the intriguing novelties which are due to entice the pennies from your pocket shortly is the three-way salt shaker put out by Distinctive Creations. It's called a Pendura. Pen—for penguin. Du—for duck. Ra—for rabbit. In different positions it resembles all three.

Every smart college girl will soon be wearing the tiny coin purse that snaps right onto the hand. Either that, or the coin bracelet with nickels and dimes in a shiny chromium disk for easy reaching.

A brand new idea for the dog of the family is the Leash-O-Matic. It's wound on a reel in a case that fits the palm, with a strap over the wrist for safety. The leash unreeled gives doggies a six-foot leeway, but the catch to that is (and the pun seems unavoidable) that the rope may be automatically checked at any point, with the flick of a lever.

Powder Your Nose for Him

New compacts, with an attractive army or navy insignia on the case, provide for a picture of the sweetheart in camp on the inside. These, the exhibitors believe, are bound to be a popular number on 1941 gift shelves the country over.

With imports from abroad slowing down, it was evident from the displays of exhibitors from all over the country that American talent will figure largely in the market this year. Finland, however, was represented by a fine exhibit of a Finnish company in New York, while linens and other products from China were encouragingly in evidence. Over 300 exhibitors are showing their wares in a five-day stay at the Statler.

But, as we said, before, this doesn't mean you, or you, or you—unless you're a retail buyer. —J. R.

Selective Service Quotas For March Are Announced

Massachusetts Headquarters for Selective Service released today the following quotas of men to be supplied between March 22 and March 27, by Local Boards in answer to call number six.

A total of 450 men will be furnished by Massachusetts under this call.

March 22

At Boston

Local Board	Men	Local Board	Men
Arlington 4	1	Brockton 41	1
Attleboro 7	5	Brockton 42	2
Barnstable 8	1	Brookline 43	2
Belmont 9	12	Cambridge 48	2
Beverly 10	2	Chelsea 49	6
Billerica 11	2	Chelsea 50	7
Boston 13	1	Danvers 55	2
Boston 15	6	Everett 58	4
Boston 17	5	Marshfield 95	1
Braintree 39	6	Medford 97	2

At Worcester

Fitchburg 68	1	Worcester 164	1
Gardner 70	4	Worcester 165	3
Grafton 72	1		

At Springfield

Chicopee 52	5	Northampton 117	6
Easthampton 57	4	Springfield 144	4

March 24

At Boston

Boston 20	4	Lowell 85	1
Boston 21	3	Lowell 86	4
Boston 22	8	Lowell 87	1
Boston 37	8	Lynn 88	3
Fall River 61	1	Lynn 91	1
Fall River 63	1	Malden 93	5
Fall River 64	1	Milton 103	2
Fall River 65	9	Newton 112	1
Falmouth 66	3	Newton 114	2
Haverhill 75	6	Revere 128	2
Lawrence 80	1	Revere 129	2
Lawrence 81	1		

At Worcester

Marboro 94	2	Worcester 166	2
Milford 102	6	Worcester 169	2

At Springfield

Holyoke 78	6	Springfield 141	15

March 25

At Boston

Boston 24	7	New Bedford 108	2
Boston 25	2	New Bedford 109	9
Boston 26	5	New Bedford 110	2
Boston 28	7	Saugus 132	6
Gloucester 71	4	Somerville 136	2
Haverhill 76	9	Waltham 150	5
Melrose 99	5	Waltham 151	1
Methuen 100	4		

At Worcester

Athol 6	5	Fitchburg 67	2
Clinton 53	2	Worcester 167	1

At Springfield

Greenfield 73	2	Palmer 130	3
Holyoke 77	4	Springfield 142	3
Montague 104	4	Springfield 145	4

March 26

At Boston

Boston 27	3	Plymouth 124	4
Boston 29	3	Quincy 125	3
Boston 30	3	Quincy 126	1
Boston 31	2	Quincy 127	2
Boston 32	1	Salem 130	6
Boston 33	4	Salem 131	9
Boston 34	1	Somerset 138	3
Natick 105	2	Wakefield 149	9
Needham 106	3	Watertown 154	2
No. Attleboro 118	4	Watertown 155	2
Peabody 121	3		

At Worcester

Ware 163	8	Worcester 170	1
Worcester 168	1		

At Springfield

Chicopee 51	11	Springfield 140	1
Pittsfield 123	3	Westfield 157	8

March 27

At Boston

Boston 18	9	Walpole 152	4
Boston 36	1	Whitman 160	1
Boston 38	1	Winchester 161	6
Brookline 44	3	Winthrop 162	1
Medford 98	3	Edgartown 173	1
Taunton 147	1		

At Worcester

Groton 74	1	Worcester 171	1
Northbridge 118	1		

At Springfield

Lee 82	7	Springfield 143	2
Pittsfield 122	2		

Swedish Bark Rydberg Sets Sail

As the ship's clock struck the forenoon watch (11:30 a. m.), the four-masted bark Abraham Rydberg weighed anchor and headed down stream in Boston Harbor today toward the open sea, where it set a course for Santos, Brazil.

The Rydberg, training ship for the Swedish Merchant Marine, has been at anchor off Governor's Island for several days. With a strong favorable northwest wind this morning, however, the bark weighed anchor and was towed by tug to a point beyond the Boston lightship, beyond the harbor's entrance.

There Capt. Oscar Malmberg ordered the bark's sails set and headed the ship eastward, thereby avoiding shoals and danger spots on the ocean floor in the vicinity of Capt Cod and Nantucket Island. Every stitch of canvas was set, it was reported, to take advantage of the breeze.

Less Hash Is Cry At Harvard

Committee of Freshmen puts in plea for less varied diet of higher quality meals.

Exploring the News
By the Staff

When Harvard men decide they want less hash, they don't just say they want less hash. They embroider it a bit. A Freshman committee which has been looking into the matter of culinary accommodations will report to the Student Council this week that "the Freshmen of Harvard College will be far more satisfied with a less varied diet made up of better prepared and higher quality meals than with the present menus of hashes and stews involving the utilization of left-over foods."

City Auditor Fox has clamped down on the City Council expenditures. He found various outlays for "messenger service" to send a boy on errands, official and personal, for Council attaches, despite the generous staff of employees retained. Also, the 22 Councilors used to be furnished with a new fountain pen each year, on the ground that it was cheaper and cleaner to do this than for the City Messenger to try to keep a supply of staff pens and ink in presentable shape. But with economy needed at City Hall, such expenditures are now on Auditor Fox's blacklist.

A new type of ship's propeller capable of automatically changing its pitch and "bite" according to sea conditions, acting much like the gear shift of a motorcar, has been perfected by John Hays Hammond, Jr., millionaire inventor, and George Colley, naval architect. The new propeller is designed to furnish the counterpart on the sea of an automobile's ability to operate at a lower gear ratio when the going is difficult. When a ship is moving along in calm water at 20 knots, for example, and suddenly runs into high seas whipped up by a gale, the new variable pitch propeller would automatically go into action and make the traveling easier.

Despite three years or more of war with Japan, China still finds time to make and export firecrackers. And despite the national defense program, the United States still finds time to shoot off both firecrackers and fireworks. Evidence of this was found on Boston's waterfront recently when an American steamer arrived from China, with a heavy shipment, including punk, and fireworks. Some came off the ship at Boston, but even bigger quantities remained on board for delivery at Baltimore and other North Atlantic seaports.

Further evidence of the improvement in business generally was gathered a few days ago from the willingness with which members of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee voted to double the Secretary's salary. But it was noted at the time that the Treasurer was not at all perturbed. For Joseph A. Mutrie, the Secretary, it was explained, drew a salary of one cipher a week before the motion; in the future he will draw two ciphers.

Which is easiest to remember—your name or your telephone number? Probably the Boston law firm of Robert T. Hay finds the number easiest. For during 50 years of phone service, it has retained the same number 3242—although the firm name has been changed four times, and the office location has seen three moves. When the telephone was first installed in 1891, Robert T. Hay, the present head of the firm, was office boy for James R. Carret, lawyer. Then, the phone was listed as Boston 3242, with magneto operation. Later, when batteries were installed, it became Main 3242. And finally, with the advent of the dial system, it became Liberty 3242.

Without descending to the "flag-waving, rip-roaring, movie brand of history," Harvard professors of American history must "unbend" and interest more students in their subject, the Harvard Alumni Bulletin declares. Only about one in three undergraduates study it in College, the magazine points out. It would be futile to require them to do so. That would merely make the subject unpopular. The extra-curricular program for reading and dinner-table discussion failed to capture student enthusiasm, and was dropped. The task is now solely up to regular course professors, who must apparently "consent to a little window dressing."

Shoppers in downtown retail stores during the past few days included ocasional figures in strange costume—men wearing crimson packets trimmed with gold braid, white baggy trousers, and red fezzes. The apparel was not regalia of a fraternal order, but merely the ordinary dress of stewards aboard a merchant ship visiting Boston harbor. The men were Sudanese and Egyptians, from the Egyptian steamer Zamzam which was forced out of her usual run in the Mediterranean by the exigencies of war. She brought 12,000 bales of Egyptian cotton to Boston. The crew have been "doing the town," buying souvenirs, and showing special partiality for inexpensive alarm clocks.

Student Art Exhibit Opens

By a Staff Photographer

Harvard and Radcliffe Talent Displayed

Sherman P. Spaulding and George D. Mostow (left to right), two Harvard freshmen from Boston, were among the first students to visit the newly-opened exhibit of Harvard and Radcliffe paintings in the Germanic Museum. The paintings are, left to right: "Portrait of a Boy," by Kenneth A. Henry; "Sunshine Alley," by Bodo Richter; "Sad Scene," by George Rock.

Harvard-Radcliffe Students Open Their First Art Exhibit

Portraits in watercolor, oil and pen and ink feature the Harvard and Radcliffe student art exhibit which opened today in the Germanic Museum, Harvard.

The first collection of student works ever to be placed on exhibit at the yard, the display contains some 50 paintings and one item of sculpture. Each piece of work was done "out of class" for fun.

Of the paintings, nearly one in every three is a portrait, with women and girls predominating. Landscapes, animal life, Harvard scenes, and miscellaneous outdoor and indoor objects complete the collection.

A few surrealistic items are scattered about the walls, serious enough to have prompted the artists to pay 50 cents to have them displayed. A curious piece of paper folded five ways and attached to a tail of some sort, superimposed upon an air mail stamp, is labeled by the creator "MozART" is a five-pointed sTAR (arzica ."

Less puzzling are the scenes from Harvard men's travel, which take the observer from Waikiki Beach to Caribou Harbor and the Palazzo Ducale, Venice. A "Woman In a Street Car" inspired Miss Eleanor O'Neil, of Radcliffe, and the Manhattan skyline, a square-rigged ship, Dutch houses, an abandoned silver mine, woodsheds, and a barn dance, other student painters.

Cambridge Mayor Faces Court

John W. Lyons, Mayor of Cambridge, and Paul Mannos, Brookline contractor, went on trial before Judge Harold P. Williams of Middlesex Superior Court in Cambridge today on charges of corruptly requesting and accepting bribes.

The two men jointly face seven Indictments. Two other indictments named the Mayor as sole defendant.

The indictments were returned by the Grand Jury after several weeks of investigation in municipal contracts for construction during the past few years. Among those summoned as witnesses are John W. Beal, former State Commissioner of Public Works, and his brother, Horatio. They are members of an architectural firm which designed a Cambridge hospital annex.

Approximately 80 jurors were ready today for selection of a panel which will hear the case. Selection of the jurors will not be completed until late this afternoon, court officers believe. Among the 80 were 41 new jurors summoned in case a panel should not be drawn from those on hand. Each side is allowed 32 pre-emptory challenges plus additional challenges for cause.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Second Annual Hobby Show of the Melrose Young Men's Christian Association. Open from 2 to 10 p. m. daily through Sunday, March 16. At 407 Main Street, Melrose.

Square dancing sponsored by the Boston Park Department. Fifth of a series arranged at the request of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. In the Cabot Street Gymnasium, South End, at 8 p. m. Tickets for any of these series may be obtained free of charge by writing or telephoning the Recreation Office, 440 Park Drive, Fens, Boston, Ken. 2170.

Free public lecture on "Parole and Its Responsibility to the Community" by Walter S. Ryan, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Correction and member of the New England Parole Conference. The Massachusetts WPA Music Project will furnish a musical program. Sponsored by the WPA Community Recreation Project. In the Dupont Room of the Charlestown Branch of the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, 7 City Square, Charlestown, at 8 p. m.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, sixth lecture of a series by Margaret George on "Furniture: Especially the Styles of the English Regency, American Empire, and Victorian Periods" From 10 to 12 noon for home-makers, and from 7 to 8:30 p. m., for business people. Gallery talk on "Ancient Costume" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

First Downtown Forum Luncheon, sponsored by the Boston Young Men's Christian Association and the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, as an effort to enable business men to obtain a clearer understanding of the elements involved in their relationship with youth. Henry I. Harriman, President of the American Youth Commission, will speak on "Youth, Democracy and Defense." Chairman Donald E. Wilbur will preside. At the Boston Chamber of Commerce, 80 Federal Street, at 12:15 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, in Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 12

40-Cent Cut Foreseen In Hub's Realty Tax

A possible reduction of 40 cents in Boston's real estate tax rate from last year's figure of $40.60 per $1,000 valuation, was indicated today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in a communication to the City Council.

Responding to a Council request that he give an estimate of the probable tax rate for 1941, the Mayor itemized anticipated expenditures and income. These showed an anticiapted reduction of nearly $600,000 in the amount to be raised by taxation.

Although he refused to forecast a specific figure on the ground that "very few of the factors" entering into the rate are thus far fixed, the indicated reduction of nearly $600,000 would be equivalent to nearly 40 cents in the tax rate.

Many Factors Undecided

Many of the factors affecting the rate, such as the State tax, the revenue from income and corporation taxes, and the State highway fund distribution, are still to be decided by State officials and the Legislature. Others, such as the total property valuations and the Boston Elevated deficit, are not yet known.

The Mayor stated, however, that he felt his figures giving a favorable outlook were "very conservative."

In indicating a tax rate decrease, the Mayor took the opposite view from the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, which calculated last week that the rate would rise to about $41.

The Mayor estimated that total cost of running the city, including city budget, school budget, debt service, State and metropolitan assessments and all other items would be about $78,809,608 as compared with $81,110,731 last year.

Income from non-tax rate sources, such as departmental revenues, State distribution of income, corporation and gasoline tax money would be about $21,468,313 as compared with $23,207,540 last year, the Mayor estimated.

Less Welfare Borrowing

This would leave a net sum of about $57,341,000 to be raised in the real estate tax levy, as compared with $57,903,000 last year—a decline of nearly $600,000.

The Mayor's figures provided for welfare borrowing of $3,510,000, a substantial reduction from last year's relief loan of $4,862,000.

Expenditures showing an anticipated decline included public welfare, snow removal, city maintenance departments, the Sumner Tunnel deficit, State and Metropolitan assessments, and the Elevated deficit.

Income items showing a decline were departmental revenues and State highway fund distribution. The Mayor counted on a substantial increase in revenue from the corporation tax, and continuation of the State's annual $50,000 subsidy to help foot the Sumner Tunnel deficit—a matter now pending in the Legislature.

Brockton Fire Inquiry Starts; Fatalities Kept Down to 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., March 10—An investigation was opened this afternoon by State and local officials of causes of a disastrous fire in which 12 firemen perished in the early hours this morning.

While the investigation of the $50,000 blaze was pressed, a move was started to establish a fund to aid the families of the victims.

The firemen who perished, were trapped when the roof of the 30-year-old Strand Theater, laden with eight to 10 inches of heavy snow, collapsed at the height of a rapidly spreading blaze. Sixteen other firemen escaped with injuries.

State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity arrived at noon to open an official probe with Fire Chief Frank F. Dickinson. Mayor Fred D. Rowe withheld any comment on the inquiry.

Primary cause of the roof cave-in appeared to be the fall of wet snow Saturday, which caused great weight on the theater roof, causing its collapse when timbers were weakened by flames.

Both the Mayor and the Fire Chief declared the fire spread with great rapidity, and Chief Dickinson said it appeared as if some sort of an explosion occurred. This possibility will be thoroughly probed by investigators, he added.

Approximately 26 firemen were trapped in the building when the roof over the balcony caved in without warning. Sixteen were saved, many being released quickly and given emergency treatment.

Sunday night movie goers had left the theater less than two hours before the fire was discovered.

The fatalities were: Capt. John F. Carroll, William Murphy, Daniel O'Brien, Henry Sullivan, Malcolm McNeil, Matthew Geary, Lieut. Raymond A. Mitchell, Dennis Murphy, Roy H. Keraghan, George Collins, Fred Kelley, and Martin Lipper.

Queue Forms for Opera Seats

Hundreds packed the corridors on the third floor of the Thorndike Building this morning waiting for the stroke of 9, and the opening of the public ticket sale for the Metropolitan Opera season in Boston, March 27 to April 5.

The line grew longer rather than shorter as the hours went by and tickets fluttered through the window into eager hands.

Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment," was a sell-out even before the box office sale. The "Love of Three Kings," gives signs of being the next one to be filled. In both operas, stars who have also appeared in movies are featured—Miss Lily Pons, and Miss Grace Moore. And the extreme popularity of these two operas may be attributed to the fact that the singers possibly draw from a wider audience than some of the others. At least, it's a logical presumption.

The Opera Association reports that this has been the biggest mail order sale by many thousands in all the Boston opera seasons. On hand in special files are the cards of thousands of applicants whose choices could not be filled, but who will be given preference on orders for other tickets if they wish to telephone their choice of available seats.

Boston opera-goers who have had the same boxes or orchestra seats at the Boston Opera House for years have been given special attention, as the management has tried to locate them in approximate positions at the Metropolitan Theater, or in locations equally good.

There seems to be high enthusiasm over the prospect of opera at the Metropolitan, the first time a movie theater has ever been glorified by such a form of entertainment. The theater is well named for the occasion, however, and with a marble foyer designed after the Paris Opera house, bejeweled and be-ermined Boston society should feel its surroundings quite appropriate to the occasion.

The acoustics have been thoroughly tested and found to be admirable. And apparently prospective opera fans have already tried out the seating arrangement for themselves. For some weeks the manager of the theater was mystified by movie patrons who were continually changing their seats from one part of the house to another. But it turned out to be no mystery at all—just people doing a little opera previewing on their own.

Federal Taxes Show Increase

Massachusetts taxpayers contributed more than $18,000,000 to the federal coffers during February, approximately $2,000,000 more than they paid in the same month of last year, Thomas B. Hassett, collector of Internal Revenue in Boston, announced today.

Federal income taxes alone totaled $8,561,245 in February, a jump of 62 per cent over February of 1940. Returns filed by taxpayers during the past month more than doubled, with 179,565 as compared to 81,205 of a year ago.

Mr. Hassett credited the upward trend in part to new filers whose exemption was only $800 this year instead of $1,000, or in the case of married couples, $2,000 instead of $2,500. Secondly he noted that increased tax payment were due in part to increased compensation from workers who received employment during the past year.

He Got a Job?

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—The State Employment Service has found the man with the arithmetically pluperfect Social Security number.

He registered recently at Kingston, wanting work, and exhibited a Social Security card numbered 123456789.

Boston Opera Season's Success Assured

By a Staff Photographer

Enthusiasts Crowd Corridors of Office in Thorndike Building

Bills to Alter Election Laws Seen as G. O. P. Control Effort

The Republican State Committee was charged by Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville with making "a sinister attempt to grab control of the election machinery of the Commonwealth" at a public hearing today before the Legislative Committee on Election Laws.

Before the Committee were 11 bills providing for various changes in the election laws.

Representative McCarthy spoke in opposition to a bill giving the State Ballot Law Commission power to hear appeals from rulings of local boards of election officials.

"It's time to cease tampering with the election machinery of this State," the Somerville Representative shouted. "It appears to me that this is a sinister attempt to grab control of the election machinery of this Commonwealth."

The Republican State Committee was recorded by Rodney S. Adams of Needham in favor of all 11 bills, which were sponsored by Lieut. Col. Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

The bills provide for a special commission investigation of laws relating to primaries and elections; permission for each party to maintain two checkers at each polling place; appointment by city and town committees of delegates to State party conventions; barring persons from seeking more than one party nomination for Executive Councilor, State Senator or Representative; prohibiting officers of cities, ward and town committees from being candidates for any office other than national office; and permitting local ballot law commissions to transmit objections to nomination papers to the State Ballot Law Commission.

Before the Legislative Committee on Cities, Henry G. Wells, former State Senator of Haverhill, urged passage of a bill requiring that referendum questions on changes in the form of municipal government be restricted to municipal election ballots instead of to the State ballots.

"When a city is asked to make a radical change, it should not be mixed up with the discussions of Representatives, Senators and other State questions," Mr. Wells said. He added that in Haverhill a city manager referendum was almost adopted at the November, 1940, State election, but that if the issue had been on a municipal ballot, it would have been defeated by a greater margin.

Chandler W. Johnson of Cambridge, who drafted the legislation which allows Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to adopt the city manager-proportional representation form of government, opposed the measure, saying, "Such an important question as a change in a city charter should be referred to the election where most qualified voters will turn out."

Schools of Opinion Far Apart On Cry for Boston Budget Cuts

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Behind the hot arguments at public City budget hearings between Boston City Councilors and privately-salaried research experts, behind the vitriolic criticism of "reformers" on the schedule for an early Council meeting, there is an honest, basic cleavage of viewpoint among thoughtful students of Boston's City government.

On the issue of whether new economies in the City government are possible, the two schools of opinion are as far apart as two worlds.

Because control rests with persons convinced no new economies are possible, the long list of economy proposals submitted by Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, will undoubtedly be rejected by the Mayor and the City Council.

Look Elsewhere

The group in power feels that taxpayers must look elsewhere than to possible reductions in the maintenance budget for substantial cutting of the tax rate. They feel the end of the economy road has been reached by successive budget curtailments. This view was keynoted when Mayor Tobin called his 1940 budget "the irreducible minimum."

As this opinion has become stronger among city officials, an increasing coolness to officials of "reform" organizations has developed at City Hall. This was reflected in a statement given the press by Chairman Joseph J. Gottlieb of the Council Committee on Appropriations, in reply to forceful criticism of the 1941 budget made by Mr. Loeffler at last week's hearings. This statement is reported to have been prepared by City Budget Commissioner Francis X. Lang, upon request of Mayor Tobin. It read in part:

"We live with these matters from day to day. We are more sensitive to the needs of the government because we are closer to them than those who sporadically appear and arbitrarily call cut-cut-cut."

The chasm separating the two groups is seen in an example: A battlecry of the reform group has been "consolidate city departments!" Mr. Loeffler, for instance, asserted that greater efficiency, better integration, actual economy, and more logic would result from telescoping Boston's 47 maintenance departments into perhaps a dozen.

Persons of his persuasion view the present conglomeration of boards, commissions, departments and independent agencies as a hopeless hodge-podge.

An influential adviser to Mayor Tobin, generally considered one of the best-informed men in City Hall, denounced this view in these terms:

"They advocate merging ——— department with mine. Suppose we did so. Wouldn't we still have to have the staff to do the work? And I would have to appoint a division supervisor to replace the department head.

"That department head is now responsible to the Mayor and can be fired in five minutes. If there were a consolidation, the head of that division would have to be a civil service man. I couldn't fire him. The Mayor couldn't fire him. Responsibility would be diffused.

"The more departments there are with heads directly responsible to the Mayor, the closer the departments are to the people."

"But what of Mr. Loeffler's assertion that fewer employees would be needed?" he was asked.

"The work is technical," he responded. "Even if there were a slack period in one division, you couldn't easily transfer help to another function where there was a rush period. Different work requires different skills, even if many functions are in a single department."

And so it goes. City officials declare that the suggestions of research experts "the reformers" are impractical. The experts retort that City officials are in a rut, a long, deep rut.

Waiting Game

At this date four years ago, Boston mayoralty candidates were campaigning actively. Former Gov. James M. Curley had announced his candidacy on Washington's Birthday. Tobin banners were being prepared. Candidates were exchanging digs and blasts at every opportunity.

This year the campaign appears to be starting as a waiting game. Mayor Tobin, who is expected to seek a second term, is busy with legislative matters and City affairs. Mr. Curley, again a possible candidate, has not indicated his intentions. School Committeeman Clement A. Norton is said to be waiting to see what Mayor Tobin and Mr. Curley are going to do.

Nobody has yet announced a candidacy for the race, which will be ended by next November's balloting.—**DeWitt John.**

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE

Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc.

ALL THIS WEEK AN EXHIBITION OF

Fourteen

PAINTINGS BY

Van Gogh

This $224,000 collection assembled by the Netherlands Government, includes canvases not shown before in Boston.

Colored reproductions of many Van Gogh paintings, 25c to $3.

SPECIAL GALLERY EIGHTH FLOOR, ANNEX

Maine Gives Up Auto Observers

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 10 (AP) —State Police Chief Henry Weaver has discontinued the five-year-old system of observers for reporting motor vehicle law violations.

In a letter mailed to the 900 observers located all over the State, Chief Weaver said the system had been discontinued.

Announcing the step was part of a program to "bring everything into the open," he said, as a substitute, he would assign officers to patrol places where the majority of accidents occur, such as bad hills, curves, and narrow roads.

The observers functioned without identity, reporting violations by mail.

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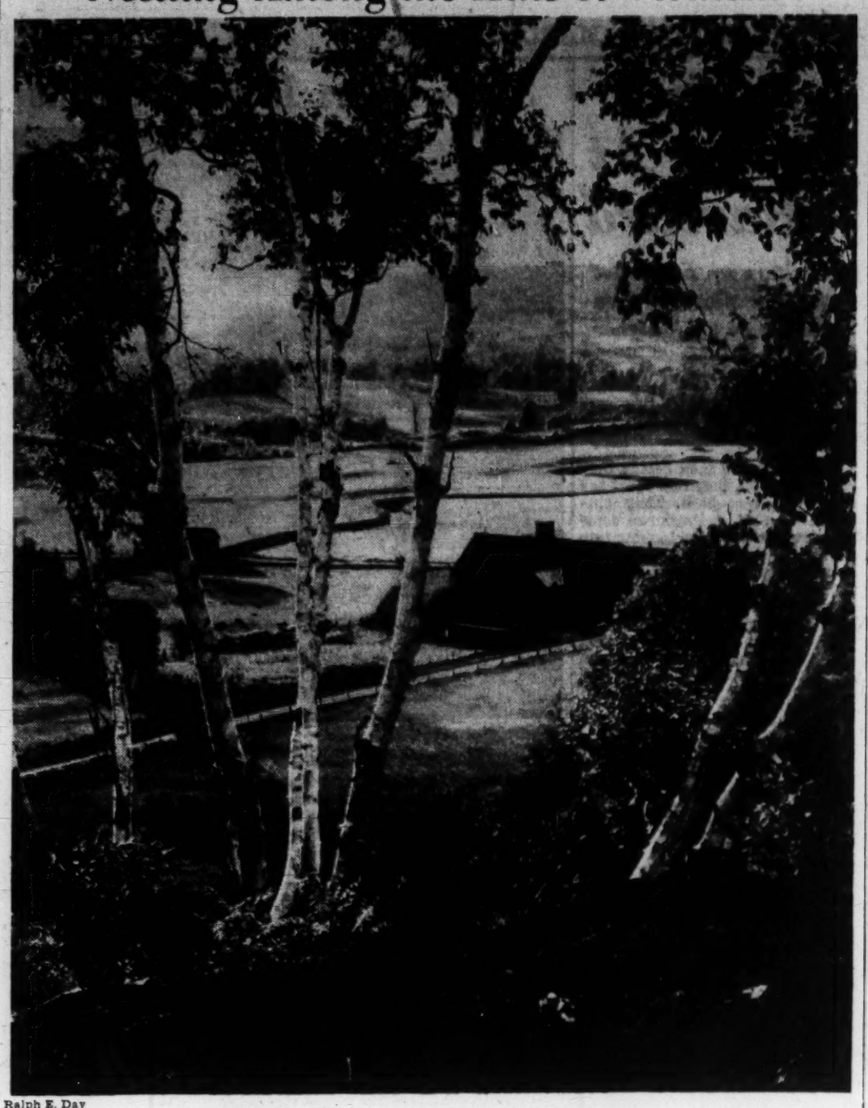


Ralph E. Day

A Farm Scene in the Green Mountain State

Entitled "Vermont," this photograph by Ralph E. Day of Holyoke, Mass., was exhibited in the 1941 Pictorial Photographers of America New York International Salon of Photography.

New Juvenile Delinquency Bill Advanced

Proposed legislation prohibiting the retention of juvenile delinquents in jails pending trial was reported favorably today by the Legislative Committee on Public Welfare.

At the same time the Committee took favorable action on a bill to place under supervision of the State Department of Public Works foster homes caring for children up to 14 years of age.

Under the juvenile delinquency bill the youthful offenders awaiting trial would be turned over to the Department of Public Welfare to be placed in homes supervised by the Department until they come up for trial.

The foster home legislation was sponsored by the Massachusetts Civic League. At present, the State Department of Public Welfare supervises the homes caring for children up to two years of age.

The bill preventing the housing of juvenile delinquents in jails is the result of a recommendation made by Gov. Leverett Salstonstall in his inaugural address and a bill filed by James P. McDevitt (D) of Boston.

Sharecroppers Get $700 Fund

Despite inclement weather which reduced attendance, more than $700 for the relief of Southern sharecroppers was pledged at a luncheon discussion Saturday at the Copley Plaza, arranged by the Boston Committee of National Sharecropper Week.

Dr. Arthur Raper, Research Secretary of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, and author of "Sharecroppers All," addressed the gathering on "American Policy Toward America's Disinherited."

He compared the problems of the agricultural South with those of agrarian countries of Europe, declaring the failure of the Spanish Republic was due to the feeling of discontentment among peasant workers who failed to support the Republican Government in its efforts to withstand the Franco forces.

Conditions in the South today have made serfs of free men, he added, and the area had become the spawning ground for the Ku-Klux Klan and other similar organizations.

If the United States is interested in maintaining its world standards of democracy, it must establish national standards of education, thereby bolstering its best defense, Dr. Raper stated.

Austrian to Speak In Lecture Series

Dr. Otto Zausmer, former Austrian editor, will inaugurate this evening a series of four lectures on "The War and Its Aftermath," under the sponsorship of the Ford Hall Forum. The lectures, to be delivered on Mondays consecutively during March, will be held in Room 355, Little Building, Boston.

Dr. Zausmer, a contributor to The Christian Science Monitor and the Boston Daily Globe, knew many of the leading men of Austria, among whom were Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, assassinated Chancellor of Austria, and Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, who was Dr. Dolfuss' successor.

Maine to Extend Scope Of Old-Age Assistance

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 10—An extension of old age assistance as planned by his Department for this and the next fiscal year would expand the number of recipients of assistance to 20,054 by 1942, according to Maine's Health and Welfare Commissioner, Joel G. Earnest.

At present approximately 13,000 persons are receiving an average monthly check of $20.81. Plans call for an increase of this amount to $21,50 a month and a gradual expansion of the number of recipients until the 20,054 figure is reached. At present there is a large waiting list of persons qualified to receive assistance but no funds with which to make the payments. To make the expansion $2,278,965 would be required for 1941-42 and $2,633,164 for the fiscal year 1942,43. The budget committee, on the other hand, has recommended $1,700,000.

If the program is to be expanded, and there admittedly is considerable pressure being brought to bear toward that end, more revenue will have to be found. It is doubtful whether the present tax system can provide it and that brings up the unpopular subect of new taxes.

Sales Tax Talk

From Augusta come reports that the sales tax is being looked upon with greater favor, this year, particularly since there has been a downward revision of the Federal income tax making more persons subject to it. Lively debate upon the sales tax measures in anticipated.

Food Stamp Plan

A favorable committee report has been received on a bill which would permit the State to cooperate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the stamp plan for distribution of relief surplus commodities. Many cities now operate the plan with success. The State plan sets up a $100,000 fund with which to promote the proposition.

NEWS ITEM— ATLANTIC SEABOARD BLANKETED BY HEAVIEST SNOWFALL IN YEARS.

?
?
CAN YOU IMAGINE THIS! — AND I WAS ALL SET TO BURST FORTH AS A CROCUS IN A FEW DAYS
HELLO THERE, MONKEY LINK— I DIDN'T THINK WE'D MEET AGAIN UNTIL NEXT WINTER
SORRY, MISTER, BUT WE HAD PUT THE PLOWS AWAY FOR THE SEASON
HOT WATER
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Obstreperous Bear Pet For Camp Edwards

High lights in the defense and Military news from all New England are:

Yankees in the South—A horde of New Englanders have arrived at Camp Blanding, Fla., for a year's military training in the land of sand and sun. A total of 1,738 officers and men from Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont and Connecticut have already arrived, the vanguard of the 43rd Division. All week long the New England troops will continue to arrive, some by train, others by motor convoy. When all the troops are encamped, the New England unit will number approximately 12,000, bringing Camp Blanding's total population to approximately 32,000.

Connecticut Man—Commander of Camp Blanding will be a New England man, Maj. Gen. Morris B. Payne of New London, Conn., who is scheduled to arrive on Wednesday, it is announced. General Payne will be in command of both the 43rd Division and the entire camp; he is the senior National Guard officer in the United States.

Bear Facts—Camp Edwards is going to have a new mascot, a genuine Maine woods bear. His name is "Meanie McGee" and by his reputation it takes more than ice cream to keep him contented. "Meanie" is a 175-pound cub captured last spring by McNeil Brown, Superintendent of the State Inland Fisheries and Game Farm at Dry Mills. Soldiers at Camp Edwards plan a rousing welcome for the mascot. But they have a new steel collar and some big chains waiting for their new recruit—he might do a little conscientious objecting, the soldiers think.

Attention Selectees—The advantages which come to a Selective Service registrant by closely cooperating with his local board are stressed in a statement by Edgar C. Erickson, Director of Selective Service for the State of Massachusetts.

"The importance of the registrant keeping in touch with his local board and immediately notifying it when he changes his address and moves from one place to another cannot be exaggerated," General Erickson declares. "The reason for this is obvious. The registrant who fails in this violates the law, places himself in needless jeopardy, does himself an injustice and causes the local board all kinds of needless trouble."

The State Director also emphasized the fact that registrants can save themselves—and their board—much grief by exercising great care in filling out the questionnaire for his classification.

America's First—Arthur Donahue, said to be the first American aviator to see action with the Royal Air Force over England last summer, telephoned a brother in Lowell today that he is now in Canada. Mr. Donahue, nicknamed "Texas Shorty," was based at an anrfield in an east London suburb and was shot down and injured. He went into action again on recovery, flying a Spitfire. Mr. Donovan telephoned his brother Robert, in Lowell, from Halifax, N. S. He will go to his home in St. Charles, Minnesota, on a short leave. In speaking of the individual Nazi air fighter, Mr. Donahue calls them easy to "get." Nazi airmen, however, rarely are alone, but generally far outnumber RAF planes.

Important Changes—The War Department announced in Washington today changes in stations for Coast Artillery and Air Corps groups. The 198th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft), composed of Delaware troops, were ordered to Camp Edwards, Mass.

Wins Ski Jump

Wide World

Torger Tokle

Setting a new hill record with 251-foot ski jump at Belknap Mountains Recreation Park, Gilford, N. H., yesterday before crowd of 7,500, thereby winning Eastern Ski Crown.

N. E. Senators Voted 7 to 5 For Lease Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—Half of the entire Republican support for the lend-lease bill in the Senate came from New England and Maine is the only New England state with both of its Senators recorded for the historic measure.

The New England senatorial vote, seven to five for the bill, showed once again that this region is no longer isolationist, although the margin was close.

The New England vote did not follow party lines, Republican senators dividing five to three and the Democrats two to two.

The vote of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts for the bill was a surprise. Senator Lodge several times expressed strong opposition to the measure and voted for every amendment to limit its scope. On the vote for the bill itself, however, he supported the measure.

The vote of New England senators on the lend-lease bill was as follows:

For the Bill	Against the Bill
Maine	
White (R)	
Brewster (R)	
New Hampshire	
Bridges (R)	Tobey (R)
Vermont	
Austin (R)	Aiken (R)
Massachusetts	
Lodge (R)	Walsh (D)
Rhode Island	
Green (D)	Gerry (D)
Connecticut	
Maloney (D)	Danaher (R)

Republicans for, 5; Democrats for 2. Republicans against, 3; Democrats against, 2.

Chief Bay State Hearings Tomorrow

Beacon Hill's more important Massachusetts legislative committee hearings tomorrow include:

Ways and Means (Room 245, 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.): Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $184,000,000 biennial State budget.

Taxation (Room 407, 10 a. m.): Proposed 3 per cent "luxury" sales tax and $25 tax on slot machines.

Legal Affairs (Room 249, 10:30 a. m.): Measure to repeal legalized gambling on horse and dog racing.

Agriculture (Room 489, 10:30 a. m.) Legislation to establish a special commission to investigate operation of large co-operatives and to recommend measure to preserve advantages of co-operatives.

Banks and Banking (Room 460, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to regulate financing of automobile insurance premiums and to strengthen regulation of the small loan business.

Education (Room 480, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals to set up a State youth commission, to provide educational loans for needy youth, special commission recommendations regarding future use of State teachers' colleges and a bill to require municipalities of more than 1,000 population to maintain kindergartens.

Labor and Industries (Room 433, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to establish permanently the State apprenticeship training commission which expires next December under present law and to give the State Labor Relations Board jurisdiction over all collective bargaining disputes in Massachusetts.

Opposition Ahead For Bond Program

Indications that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposed bond issues totaling $5,300,000 supplementing his $184,000,000 record 1941-42 budget program are headed for strong legislative opposition became apparent today as the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means began hearings on the expenditure program.

As the "treasury watchdog" committee started its budget work, it concentrated first on the $60,872,000 biennial highway fund program as outlined in the budget by Governor Saltonstall.

Prior to the budget discussions, the Committee today heard arguments from Massachusetts' mayors favoring continued distribution of $9,600,000 annually from the State highway fund to municipalities for local highway purposes.

Opposition Hinted

The potential legislative opposition to the bond issue proposal became apparent during the distribution discussion when Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, House Chairman of the Committee, asked the mayors whether they would agree to a reduction in the distribution item, if the $1,600,000 bond issue for highways were eliminated.

The highway bond issue was proposed so that the State could match Federal Highway contributions. Mr. Bigelow pointed out that a bond issue requires a two-thirds vote in the House and Senate, and indicated that such a vote will be hard to obtain.

Possibility that the entire highway program, including matching Federal funds, may be financed without a bond issue arose when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, in favoring continued distribution of $9,600,000 annually to the municipalities, insisted that the gasoline tax estimates for 1942 were too low by at least $2,000,000. He claimed that whereas the budget includes an estimate of $21,500,000 in gasoline tax revenue this figure should be $23,500,000 or $24,000,000.

Necessity Questioned

The increased estimate would more than cover the $1,800,000 represented in the proposed highway-fund bond issue and that makes a bond issue unnecessary.

Mayor Tobin based his increased revenue estimate upon prospects that automobile mileage, particularly truck mileage, will be greater in 1942 because of better business conditions.

Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield urged continued distribution of $9,600,000 annually from the highway fund, warning that "many cities are still on the verge of bankruptcy." He insisted that it is essential that the Commonwealth find release for real estate and encourage more building. He claimed highway fund distribution is one way to encourage more building, which will develop more taxable property.

Springfield Tax Rate

At the same time Mayor Putnam told the Committee that abandonment of the distribution would increase the tax rate in Springfield $1.35. He took considerable pleasure in stating that, the cities are the only governmental agencies cutting their budgets. He pointed out that the county budget is up and the State budget is up.

Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, said that it was the opinion of the "Mayor's Club that distribution for local highway purposes was the best possible use to which the highway fund can be put."

Other Mayors who appeared to urge passage of the distribution measure were Mayor John M. Lynch of Somerville, Mayor Albert Cole of Lynn and Mayor Walter J. Griffin of Lawrence.

Hearing Moved Ahead

Following the hearing on the distribution measure, on which there was no opposition, the Committee began the budget hearing. Harmon A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, began a detailed discussion of the highway fund program. The Committee moved the highway fund discussion ahead of all other budget items because Governor Saltonstall sent a special message to the Legislature asking for immediate consideration of the Public Works Department items, which are financed by the highway fund because the funds to match Federal contributions must be approved by June 1.

Under the Governor's 1941-42 budget, the State plans to not only match Federal funds available for the fiscal years of 1941 and 1942, but also those Federal contributions which were not matched in 1940.

At today's hearing Mr. Bigelow said that if the bond issue were not adopted the State might have to match the Federal contributions for only two years or cut the distribution items to provide funds for the full three-year matching program. He made no comment when Mayor Tobin outlined his claim that in 1942 gasoline tax revenue estimates are at least $2,000,000 too low.

The other $3,500,000 bond issue proposed by the Governor provides for construction of a $2,400,000 State Institution to house persons classified as criminally insane and for improvements at other State institutions. Although this bond issue was not under discussion today the remark made by Mr. Bigelow on the proposed $1,800,000 highway bond issue indicated that the entire loan program is headed for considerable debate.

'Cabin in the Sky' Opening Tonight—Concerts Over the Week End

Ethel Waters in Musical Arriving at the Colonial

"Cabin in the Sky" tonight at the Colonial begins a road tour after 156 performances in New York, where the company completed its engagement at the Martin Beck Theater Saturday night. Ethel Waters heads a company that includes Todd Duncan, Rex Ingram, Dooley Wilson, Katherine Dunham and her dancers, and the J. Rosamond Johnson Singers. The settings have been prepared by Boris Aronson, and the show was staged by George Balanchine. John Latouche and Vernon Duke wrote the words and music, and Lynn Root contributed the book. The engagement here is for two weeks.

Yiddish Art Theater

Maurice Schwartz and his Yiddish Art Theater company will arrive at the Plymouth Theater tonight to begin a week's engagement in Sholem Aleichem's comedy, "Sender Blank."

Spring Possibilities

"Charley's Aunt," which has been running through a good part of the season in New York, will go on tour in the spring, according to the New York Times, with the first stop probably in Boston. The date when this may be expected seems to be indefinite, but the general plan seems to be a spring tour followed by a summer run in Chicago.

From the same source it may be learned that there is a tentative booking for a return engagement in Boston of "The Little Foxes," which was here last season with Tallulah Bankhead, and that probably "Du Barry Was a Lady," which opened in Boston two seasons ago with Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman in the cast, will close its tour here. The tour is expected to run up to the end of May.

Remembered Guests

The "Life With Father" company, which recently departed from the Civic Repertory in Boston, made a prosperous beginning in Philadelphia with a gross of $21,000 reported for the first week.

Ed Wynn, who is closing the engagement of "Boys and Girls Together" Saturday night at the Broadhurst Theater in New York, will start a long road tour on Thursday, March 20, in New Haven.

'Your Loving Son'

Jay Fassett, Lily Cahill, and Frankie Thomas head the cast for "Your Loving Son," Abby Merchant's comedy, which will have its premiere at the Plymouth Theater on March 17. Others in the company are Eddie Nugent, Charita Bauer, Ruth Lee, Kate Warriner, Rachel Sewell, Julia Caffrey, and Edwin Gordon. The play is being staged by Arthur Sircom. The setting is by Raymond Sovey. The production is sponsored by J. Richard Kennedy in association with Alfred Bloomingdale and Joseph P. Loewi. The engagement here is for a single week.

Miss Cornell's Tour

Glowing financial reports are being received from Katharine Cornell's preliminary tour in the revival of "The Doctor's Dilemma." The box office gross at the Cass Theater, Detroit, for the first week of the tour was $27,290, according to her representative. It is further reported that the next week, divided between Cincinnati and Columbus, totaled $23,000, and the final figures for last week, at Cleveland, promise to be even larger. The play opens in New York Tuesday night.

Little Theaters

Pen, Paint, and Pretzels at Tufts College will present Robert Ardrey's play "Thunder Rock" Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

At the Playhouse, 36 Joy Street, the New England Repertory Company will give "Androcles and the Lion" Thursday evening; "East Lynne," Friday night; and "The Man in Half Moon Street," Saturday night.

Blitzstein Opera

With signed pledges of $6,000 secured, a sponsoring group consisting of members of the cast who played in "No For An Answer," and the audiences who saw it are planning to bring the Marc Blitzstein opera to the Jolson in New York early in April. Production costs of $17,000 will be raised by seeking investors' loans of $100 each from individuals and organizations. This will assure a two-weeks run. The Blitzstein opera had three performances in January at Mecca Temple. When it reopens, tickets will be scaled from 50 cents to $2, with 1,200 seats available at $1.

'Circle of Chalk'

Dolly Haas, a European actress, will play the role of Hai-Tang, the lead in "The Circle of Chalk," to be presented by the Studio Theater, New York, March 25. Miss Haas came to this country four years ago after appearing with Emlyn Williams in the English remake of "Broken Blossoms."

Film Rights to 'Claudia'

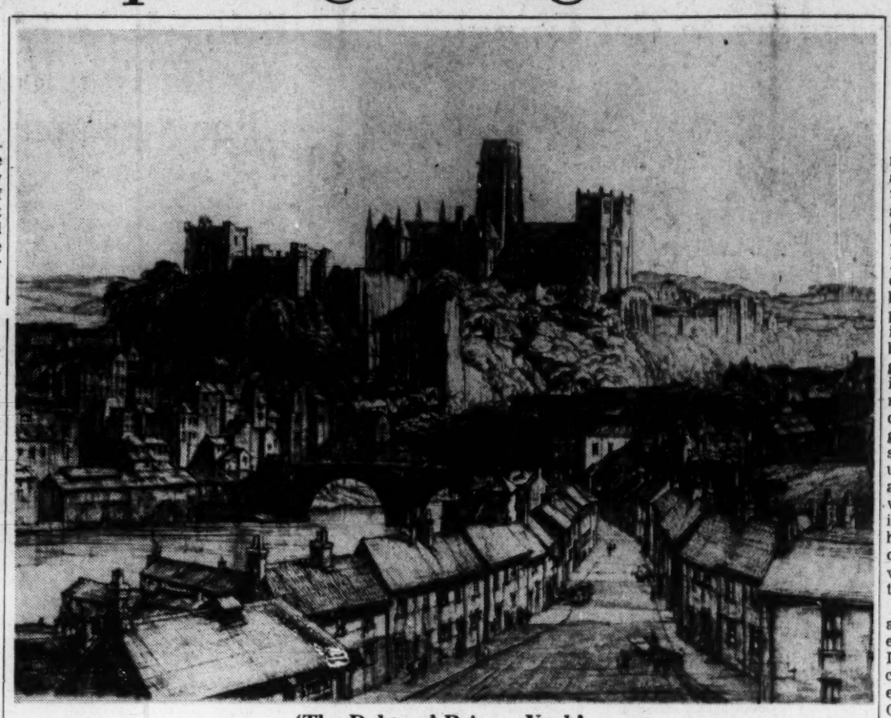
John Golden returned from a two-weeks Florida vacation Thursday to discover that the film rights to his production of Rose Franken's "Claudia" had been purchased by David O. Selznick for $187,500. Mr. Golden's next projects are the setting up of a Chicago company of "Claudia" and the production of "Theater," the play by Somerset Maugham and Guy Bolton based upon Mr. Maugham's novel of the same name. Cornelia Otis Skinner will be starred.

'Night Before Christmas'

"The Night Before Christmas," the comedy by Laura and S. Perelman which Courtney Burr is producing, went into resaersal Thursday under the direction of Romney Brent. Forest Orr, George Matthews, Louis Sorin, St. Clair Bayfield, John Ravold and Owen Martin play leading roles. One performance of the play will be given at the McCarter Theater, Princeton, on Saturday, March 29, followed by a week at the Wilbur Theater, Boston. The Perelman comedy is due in New York on Thursday evening, April 10, at a theater to be announced later.

At Dennis

Arthur Sircom has been engaged by Richard Aldrich to direct plays at Dennis next summer. This will be Mr. Sircom's fifth consecutive season at the Playhouse, where the fifteenth season will open June 30.



'The Debtors' Prison, York'

Etching by Henry Rushbury, who is now serving with the British forces, included in the exhibition of prints at the Institute of Modern Art under auspices of the British War Relief Society and the English Speaking Union. The exhibition will continue through March 15.

Wide World

Irra Petina

Mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company who will be heard in Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment" at the Metropolitan Theater on April 1.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, March 11

"Venus and Adonis," by John Blow, presented by the Lowell House Musical Society in the Lowell House Dining Hall, at 8:45. Soloists, orchestra, chorus and ballet, conducted by Malcolm Holmes.

Regular open house concert of the Longy School of Music. Pupils of E. Power Biggs, organist, will be heard. First Parish Church, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Concert by the Gordon String Quartet. Harold Bauer, pianist. Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

Wednesday, March 12.

"Venus and Adonis," by John Blow, will be repeated in the Lowell House Dining Hall, at 8:45.

Friday, March 14

First Boston concert by George Chavchavadze, pianist. Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

Concert for young people by the Stradivarius Quartet; Wolfe Wolfinsohn, Bernard Robbins, Marcel Dick, Iwan d'Archambeau, and Mrs. Langdon Warner. Brattle Hall, Cambridge, at 3.

Dance Notebook

Laura Dalzell, resident Boston dancer, who will give a program of Dance Humoresques and Music for the benefit of the Greek War Relief Fund, at Peabody Playhouse, Friday evening, March 14, is described as "a cartoonist in movement, an actress without words;" her sketches as "vignettes in dance form, of modern life;" and Margaret Reade Martin's part in the program is said to be not merely as piano accompanist but as co-artist.

Miss Dalzell has lived in Greece. Drawn by her interest in Greek art and mythology, she spent a year in Athens, where she gained understanding of the movements of the human figure that has influenced all her work. While in Athens she was invited by the famous Greek actress, Marika Kotopouli, to give a performance in her theater. Of this performance Miss Kotopouli wrote later:

"In Laura Dalzell's humorous dance sketches one is startled by the possibilities of the human body as a means of artistic expression and feeling. Before each dance, Miss Dalzell explained its theme in English. The explanation was unnesessary. People who do not speak English told me in every detail the theme of each dance. Indeed, they were little stories, full of spirit and humor, spoken in rhythm and dance."

For the Greek Benefit performance Miss Dalzell has prepared a new sketch on the Mediterranean tourist who "does" Greece in a day. Also on the program are "Four Dances of Cytherea," to the music of Dimitri Mitropoulos, the Greek conductor who made his American debut in Boston and now leads the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.

Hanya Holm Concert

"The Golden Fleece, an Alchemistic Fantasy," is the title of the major new work to be presented by Hanya Holm and her company at the Mansfield Theater, New York, on Monday evening, March 17. Kurt Seligmann, surrealist painter, is the author of both theme and costumes. The music is by Alex North. Another new dance will open the program, which will include "Tragic Exodus" and "Metropolitan Daily."

No Bennington Festival

Public performances at The Bennington School of the Arts, Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., will take place on weekends throughout the session (July 5-Aug. 16, instead of in a final festival. Doris Humphrey will be in charge of the professional dance group, and there will be small production groups under Charles Weidman and Martha Graham. The acting company and the music ensemble of singers and instrumentalists will be made up of faculty, fellows, and visiting artists. Graduate credits will be available for the first time this season. M. L.

Chardon Quartet Appears With Flute Players' Club

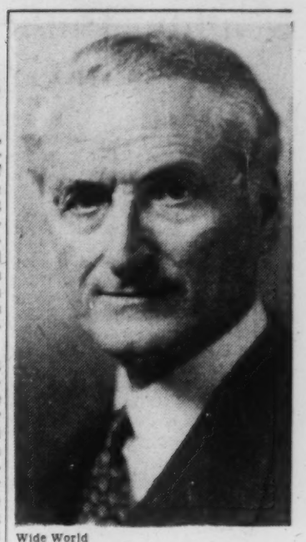
Raymond Allard, the bassoonist, made up for inconspicuous nights and days as a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra by an afternoon of distinction at the Boston Flute Players' Club concert at the Hotel Vendome yesterday. For a musician can hardly choose a line of effort that will bring him less to the notice of the public, the labor and responsibility considered, than that of first bassoon in a big instrumental organization. In that post, he is visible enough to the audience, if merely being seen is of any account; but as far as being heard goes, the satisfactions are pretty small. In actual fact, he contributes much to the general sonority, and an orchestral performance would have many an empty spot in it if he were left out; nevertheless, he remains in the background and only listeners of keen ear and of very analytical habit can tell all the time just what he is doing.

But this was when Mr. Allard's activity did something more than enrich and fill out a general effect. Indeed, in a Trio in E flat for oboe, clarinet and bassoon by the present-day French composer, Pierre Octave Ferroud, included for the first time on a Boston program, his part was not only principal but memorable. Not that it had the character of a solo, inasmuch as it consistently represented the bass in the harmony; yet it stood out at every moment plain, as though the writer of the piece had made up his mind that the bassoon for once should have a fair chance and should be better than a mere auxiliary in the scheme of sound.

Can it be, someone might ask, that Mr. Allard exerts himself when joining in the presentation of a symphony or a tone poem the same as when helping interpret a work like the Ferroud Trio? Does he put such tone and execution into the job when he is one of an aggregation of 90 players as he does when one of three? No doubt he does, and rarely so much as a slight word of praise for his trouble. Here, in any event, was mastery of a difficult, even if, in a close view, a practical task. In all likelihood the mechanical peculiarities of the bassoon as a big double-reed instrument, carrying a complicated system of keys, are perfectly taken account of by the composer; and still its resources are probably pretty well searched out and exploited by him.

Truly they seemed to be as Mr. Allard held up his corner of the triangle. A quarter of an hour or more of sustained blowing and fingering for him was the call, however considerately or inconsiderately the three movements of the piece may be scored. The tone blend and balance were such that the oboe, played by Fernand Gillet, and the clarinet, played by Victor Polatschek, rather neutralized each other; and perforce not a staccato note of the bassoon, not a skip from its high register to its low could be carelessly or inaccurately treated.

The Club's whole enterprise went off in admirable style. On the program with the new Trio was one of the old school, Trio in C minor by Telemann, for flute, oboe, and bassoon, with piano filling in; an interesting and delightfully rendered piece entitled "Concert," by Couperin, for two cellos; and the Quintet, Opus 163, of Schubert for string quartet with a second cello. To complete the list of artists, there appeared Georges Laurent, the flutist, Henriette d'Estournelles de Constant, cellist; and the Chardon String Quartet — Paul Fedorowsky and Harry Dickson, violins; Jean Cauhapé, viola, and Yves Chardon, cello. W. P. T.



Wide World

Italo Montemezzi

Composer of "Love of Three Kings" who will conduct the performance of the opera by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Metropolitan Theater on Thursday evening, April 3.

Howard Slayman

Howard Slayman, pianist, gave his first Boston recital in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, before a sizable and friendly audience. His program listed Bach's Partita in C minor, Mozart's Sonata in D major, Ravel's Sonatine, and Schubert's Sonata in B flat.

Such a program as this is obviously the selection of a serious musician, one who is concerned with musical values, rather than with display. The pianist's platform manner bore out this impression. No Liszt, and no showmanship.

Mr. Slayman brought to his task of interpretation a well-developed technique and a feeling for musical style. He approached his Bach with respect; perhaps with awe, for his tone was a little hard at the opening. With the Andante section of the Sinfonia, however, it became more mellow.

In the Allemande and the Corrente there became apparent a certain rhythmic insecurity which probably accounted for erratic changes of tempo. This flaw was less evident in the Sarabande, but it reappeared in the Rondeau and the Capriccio.

The Mozart went better, but here again, in the quick passages, there was that sense of insecurity, expressed sometimes in sudden changes of pace and sometimes in an imperfect balance of voices.

Ravel's Sonatine seemed to be more sympathetic to the performer, and it came off with considerable élan, especially the charming Menuet. Yet here again there was felt in the contrapuntal passages of the last movement a rhythmic uncertainty and a lack of definition of line.

Mr. Slayman has so many musical virtues, however, that he doubtless will be able to overcome these difficulties. L. A. S.

B. U. Orchestra

The next concert of the Boston University Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, will be given in Hayden Memorial Hall, Tuesday evening, March 18. Louis Cornell of the faculty will be piano soloist. The program, which consists mostly of unfamiliar music, includes Boyce's Overture, "Pan and Syrinx;" Schubert's Fifth Symphony in B flat; Rhené-Baton's Variations for piano and orchestra, and Laszlo's Improvisations on "Oh Susannah." The concert will be open to the public without charge and no tickets are necessary.

Nathan Gottschalk

Nathan Gottschalk, violinist will play Wednesday evening, April 9, in Jordan Hall. Gottschalk, a pupil of Albert Spalding, was last heard in Boston on March 5, 1936. He will be assisted by Leonid Hambro at the piano.

News of the Screen

New York

Universal expects to begin production soon on Charles Laughton's picture, "Almost an Angel." Henry Koster and Norman Krasna, director and scenarist, expect to have their script ready by March 17, when filming is scheduled to begin. The supporting cast is now being chosen. Joe Pasnernak will produce.

"The Good Fellow" will be Bob Burns' next film, according to an announcement from Paramount. The picture is based on a play by George S. Kaufman and Herman J. Mankiewicz, and is about a "joiner" who belongs to every organization in his small town.

Fred MacMurray has been borrowed by Warners from Paramount for a leading role with Errol Flynn in the "Dive Bomber," which Michael Curtiz is to direct. Ralph Bellamy will also play an important part. After "Dive Bomber," Mr. Flynn is scheduled to appear opposite Joan Leslie in the screen version of Margaret Kennedy's "The Constant Nymph," under the direction of Edmund Goulding.

W. C. Fields will be surrounded by children in his next picture, "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break.' 'Baby Sandy, Gloria Jean, and Butch and Buddy have been cast in the forthcoming production which Edward F. Cline is to direct.

The cast of "Native Son," which Paul Green and Richard Wright have dramatized from Mr. Wright's novel, now includes Ann Burr, Rena Mitchell, Evelyn Ellis, Erskine Sanford, J. Flashé Riley, Rodester Timmons, Wardell Saunders, Eileen Burns, and Lloyd Warren. The play is rehearsing under Orson Welles' direction.

Deanna Durbin is preparing for her next picture, "Ready for Romance," in which Charles Boyer plays the leading male role.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street—Commercial art by Martha Powell Setchell. March 11-22.

Boston City Club 14 Somerset Place—Pastel children's portraits by Mary Ludlum Davis. Through March.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of a collection of buttons. Through March 16. Flower prints by Redonte, Monnoyer and Tessier. Through March 30.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by Dorothy Putnam Paine. Through March 13.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Portraits by John Young-Hunter. Through March 29.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—New water colors of Upland game birds and native wild animals, by Aiden Lassell Ripley. Through March 22.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Retrospecive exhibition (1926-1941), by Molly Luce. Through March 22.

Holman Print Shop, Inc., 5a Park Street—Flower prints and State maps.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Prints by British artists in service. Proceeds from the sale to go to the families of the artists. Through March 15.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Small oil paintings lent by the Massachusetts Art Project. Through March 22.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by John N. Falloni, Frank Petronzio, John H. Wallis. Through March 15.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of water colors by Amory Hooper; photography by Egone taken at the Berkshire Music Center.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum, 80 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week-days, except Monday, 9-5; Sunday, 2-5 American Indian exhibit in Main Hall animal, bird, insect exhibits; dolls; Astronomy Room.

Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge—Open 9-5, daily, except Sundays and holidays. Small collection of illuminated manuscripts from the John Pierpont Morgan Library, March 4-15. Paintings of the Barbizon School. Through March 15. Examples of Chinese and Japanese woodblock prints from the seventh century to 1940, and the tools used to make them. Through March.

Germanic Museum, Harvard College—Paintings by Franz Marc. Through March 4.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 5, closed on Mondays. Portraits through 45 centuries, to April 6. (Special Exhibition Galleries.) Drawings by Walkowitz (Print Dept.).

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial— "Cabin in the Sky," starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth— "Sender Blank," featuring Maurice Schwartz, presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Company. 8:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge— Final concert of the season by the Zighera Chamber Orchestra. Bernard Zighera, conductor. Emma Boynet, pianist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2, 5, 8. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Fenway— "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. "The Great Mr. Nobody." Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts— "Here Is Ireland." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial— "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "March of Time" 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:20. "The Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40.

Kenmore— "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3, 6:30, 10. "Night Train" 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Majestic— Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan— "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern— "Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey and Walter Pidgeon. 10:45 a. m., 2:25, 6:05, 9:45. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 9:05 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8:05.

Orpheum— "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Margaret Sullivan and Frances Dee. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:55.

Paramount— "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

RKO-Boston— "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:50, 10:15. Stage shows: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay— "Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey and Walter Pidgeon. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10.

South Station Theater— "March of Time." "Latest Information Please." "Story of Henry Bergh," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "So Ends Our Night" Fredric March, Margaret Sullavan and Frances Dee. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 1:25, 5: 8:35.

Telepix— "March of Time." Pete Smith Comedy," "Chinese Festival." "Jan Garber's Orchestra," Disney cartton and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux— "The Virgin Bride." Danielle Darrieux. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands." Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Tremont— "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." Tyrone Power and L. Darnell. 9:05 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8. "Next Time We Love." James Stewart. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Uptown— "Honeymoon for Three." George Brent, Ann Sheridan. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart, Ida Lupino. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Cable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Before I Hang." Boris Karloff. 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Go West," with Marx Bros. "Give Us Wings." 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Where Did You Get That Girl?" 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 2, 5:04, 8:06. "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:41, 6:45, 9:49.

Cleveland Circle: "Victory." Fredric March and Betty Field. "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Flight Command." Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "Keeping Company." 2. Evenings 7-11.

Harvard: "Love Thy Neighbor." Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Little Men." Kay Francis. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12, 4, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Behind the News." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. 3:40, 9:40. "High Sierra." 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Her First Romance." Edith Fellows. "Great Plane Robbery." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. 3:25, 9:25. "High Sierra." 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:56, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3:29, 6:27, 9:25. "Gallant Sons." 2:10, 5:08, 8:06.

Park: "Angels Over Broadway." Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "So You Won't Talk." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Love Thy Neighbor." Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:02, 8:15. "She Couldn't Say No." 1:54, 6:51, 10:09.

Hyde Park: "Behind the News." Lloyd Nolan. 3:15, 9:15. "Always a Bride." Rosemary Lane. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart, Ida Lupino. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 2:30, 8:15. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 4, 9:45.

MALDEN — Granada: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12, 4, 8.

Mystic: "Father's Son." John Litel. 2:15, 7, 10:10. "High Sierra." Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Tin Pan Alley." Alice Faye. "Trail of the Vigilantes." Franchot Tone. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Little Nellie Kelley." Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Ridin' on a Rainbow." 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Docks of San Francisco." Burgess Meredith. 2:15, 8:35. "Honeymoon For Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 3:25, 7, 9:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Bitter Sweet." Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Escape to Glory." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Arizona." Jean Arthur. 3:15, 8:10. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2:10, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Gallant Sons." Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Victory." Fredric March and Betty Fields. "Father's Son." John Litel.

Strand:—"Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12:10, 4:10, 7:50.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8:10.

Revere: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Life with Henry." Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8:10.

Strand: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:56, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2. Evenings at 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

Davis Square: "Dispatch from Reuters," "One Crowded Night." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Northwest Mounted Police." Cary Cooper. "Christmas in July." Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Girls Over 21," Rochelle Hudson. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Haunted Honeymoon." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Fugitive from a Prison Camp." Jack Holt and Marian Marsh. 2:05, 7:54. "You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser and Helen Parrish. 3:22, 9:07.

Princess: "The Howards of Virginia." Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 2:50, 8:35.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45, 7:45.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Lady with Red Hair." Miriam Hopkins. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Mark of Zorro." "Dance, Girl, Dance." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Baker's Wife." Raimu. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Gallant Sons." Jackie Cooper. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones. 2:15, 8:11. "Here Comes the Navy." Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:48, 6:30, 9:44.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Funniest play you ever saw."—Cue
CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER Arthur Margetson
Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
COHAN Thea., 48 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. Evgs. 8:40
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"A PERFECT COMEDY"—Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street, PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"The Comedy Murder-Mystery Hit!"
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way BR 9-2087
Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 85c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain.
—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN
WINDSOR Thea., 187 West 48th Street PE. 6-4891
Evs Incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Sat. & Sun. 55c-$2.20

"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W. of Broadway, PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL Now Playing MATS. WED SAT.
ETHEL WATERS in CABIN IN THE SKY
BROADWAY'S BRIGHTEST MUSICAL HIT
TODD DUNCAN · REX INGRAM
KATHERINE DUNHAM AND DANCERS
SEATS NOW EVES $1.10-$3.30 MATS 55c-$2.20

PLYMOUTH ONE WEEK ONLY BEG. MON., MAR. 17
YOUR LOVING SON
A NEW COMEDY BY ABBY MERCHANT
WITH
JAY FASSETT · LILY CAHILL · FRANKIE THOMAS
MAIL ORDERS NOW! SEATS THURS
Evs. $5-$2.75. Th. & Sat. Mats. $5-$2.20, tax inc

SHUBERT— Week Beg. Mon., Mar. 17 Seats Thurs.
EVERETT MARSHALL in
The Popular Musical Romance
"BLOSSOM TIME"
MAIL ORDERS NOW!
Evgs. $2.75-$.55; Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.65-$.55

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
25c 'til 1:00 P. M. Plus Tax
Fredric MARCH · Margaret SULLAVAN
'SO ENDS OUR NIGHT'
Plus "MAISIE WAS A LADY"
Ann SOTHERN · Lew AYRES

NOW! METROPOLITAN
ERROL FLYNN
BRENDA MARSHALL
"FOOTSTEPS IN THE DARK"
Also
Jane Withers in "Golden Hoofs"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
TONIGHT at 8:30 JORDAN HALL
ZIGHERA ORCHESTRA
(30 Boston Symphony Orch. Members)
Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
Soloist: EMMA BOYNET, Pianist
Tickets at Box Office: $.75 to $2.75

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying your self as a Monitor reader.

Williams Is Set for Great Year With Red Sox—Eastern League Honors Andersen

Youthful Outfielder Faced Press in Conference Today

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 10—Ted Williams and the Boston baseball writers are starting from scratch this season. At the suggestion of Manager Joe Cronin, Teddy walked into today's press conference in the Sarasota Terrace Hotel, shook hands with the same scribes with whom he had carried on a verbal feuding all last summer, told them about his winter experiences and predicted he would have a better year at the plate in 1941 than he had in 1940.

En route to Sarasota Friday night, Williams visited Cronin in the Tampa Terrace Hotel in Tampa, shortly after the Red Sox had dropped their first Grapefruit League start to the Cincinnati Reds. It was there that the manager proposed Ted's appearance in today's press meeting.

Ted Is Ready

After a winter season out of doors, Williams is ready for what he believes will be his biggest year.

"Up to a certain point, I think a young player ought to get better every year," said the lanky left fielder today. "Regardless of what anybody says, I think that first year is the toughest. I think you should be a little smarter the second, a lot smarter the third and so on. This will be my third season in the American League and I know it's going to be my best. There's no reason why it shouldn't be. I feel great. I'm well rested and I've got plenty of bats to swing.

"From the end of last season until Saturday morning when I walked into the clubhouse for the first time, I hadn't had a bat or ball in my hands," Williams continued. "I figure I'm better off that way. I walked into a store in Minneapolis one day and saw a ball in the window. I was tempted to pick it up and throw it, but I didn't. So I was just rarin' to go when I got in here the other day."

Likes Woody Rich

We told Williams how improved the Red Sox pitching looks, particularly Woody Rich.

"That's swell," Ted said, flashing that million dollar grin. "Woody is a great kid. I like him a lot. He's a hard boy to get acquainted with, but once you know him you have a real friend. I'm not surprised he's got off to a good start. After I saw him pitch the last game of last season, I knew his arm was right again. And when his arm is right, he's tough to hit. I know, because I've looked at him plenty in batting practice.

"I'm glad to hear you say Rich, Harris, Fleming and some of the other pitchers are looking better, because we both know the Red Sox have the power to go somewhere in the race," said Williams. "Jim Tabor will have a better year. Joe (Cronin) looks in great shape and he says he feels fine, so there isn't any reason why he shouldn't be improved over a year ago. Bobby Doerr and Foxxie will be at least as good. They're pretty consistent.

Cleveland Strong

"I think Cleveland has the club to beat," Teddy went on. "They've got the best infield in the league and the best pitching. Bob Feller is a wonder, isn't he? Their outfield may miss Ben Chapman, but it'll be good enough. That club can score runs. However, a couple of those young fellows didn't hit as well near the close of last season as they did earlier, which may be an angle to watch during the next few months."

Williams is very young in his actions and words; quick to speak his mind, no matter who might be involved; a lanky bundle of enthusiasm. But underneath it all he is a good boy, full of fun and the sort of friend who will get up in the middle of the night and drive you anywhere if you ask him.

That so-called feud between Teddy and the newspapermen could not have been taken too seriously from the player's side. He laughs every time you mention it, although he refuses to shoulder the blame. But that is all behind him now. The 1941 race is another year, and you would be confident that he will lead the league in every offensive department if you could hear him tell, with boyish enthusiasm, what he will do to those pitchers. We, for one, hope he hits .500, with 100 homers.

Teddy Raring to Get Going

Tom Yawkey (Right) Signs Williams

Hard-hitting left fielder of the Boston Red Sox is shown signing his 1941 contract reputed to be $18,500 and states that he is ready to produce his best season in the major leagues. He expressed complete confidence of improvement to the press in conference today.

Sports Around the Hub

Parade of Champions

There will be a parade of champions at The Skating Club of Boston's annual ice carnival which opens at its rink in Brighton March 20, for four winners of the national figure skating competitions held there a month ago will return in featured roles.

Heading the list are Gene Turner of Los Angeles and Jane Vaughn of Philadelphia, who took the two senior singles titles, while close behind them are the junior winners, Donna Atwood of Los Angeles, and Bill Grimditch of Philadelphia. Turner and Miss Atwood also teamed to take the senior pair championship.

With these stars as a foundation, The Skating Club of Boston believes it has the greatest array of talent and actual skating ability in the history of its carnivals. In addition to them will be such headline performers as Vivi-Anne Hulten, former Swedish champion who is directing rehearsals, Theslof and Taylor, Pacific Coast pair stars, and Skee and Lea, University of Minnesota students who have built up a hilarious comedy stunt. With these performers will be the club's own skaters—Roberta Jenks, Betsy Nichols, Sandylee Weille, Estelle De Wolfe, Dick Hapgood, and Jimmy Madden.

The show will open Thursday night and continue with evening performances Friday and Saturday. Matinee performances will be given Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

* * *

Northeastern's football lettermen will meet tomorrow to choose a captain for 1941, a move necessitated by the withdrawal from school of Ed Barry, who was elected leader last fall. The meeting is being held now instead of next fall so that all lettermen may have a chance to vote. Outstanding candidates for the honor include Joe Dias, Phil Sheridan, and Jim Jefferson.

* * *

The college hockey season came to a close Saturday night with Yale's repeat 8-2 victory over Harvard at Boston Garden. Amateur hockey, however, will continue for several weeks longer, with the Olympics playing at the Garden this week end, and the Amateur Hockey Association holding its second annual "B" championship there from Thursday through Saturday. In this championship the "97" Club will be defending its title.

* * *

When the Bruins swamped Canadiens 8-0 last night it was easy to visualize how they might easily run in triple that number of goals some evening. They swarmed around the Canadien net at least 80 per cent of the time and missed as many chances as they scored. Canadiens were obviously off form an dthe new goalie Paul BiBeault could not be held accountable.

* * *

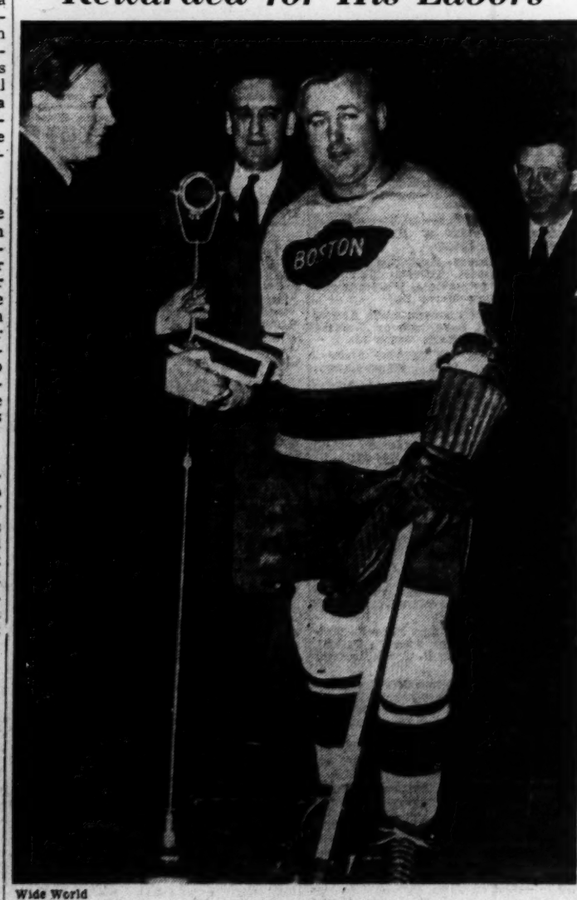
Votes are piling into the Canadian Press office, favoring Jack Quilty of Canadiens for the rookie trophy, but from what he showed against Bruins here last night he left much to be desired. He was on the ice for two of the Bruins' first period goals and then had Jackson steal the puck from him in Canadien territory to score the only goal of the third period.

* * *

Indications are that Harvard is going to try to rebuild its athletic finances. With the budget already pared alarmingly and no help sighted in the immediate future, some local attractions may be sought. If the rumor that Holy Cross returns to the Harvard grid schedule in 1943 is correct, it can only mean that better gate receipts are sought.

Briefs: Harvard had the first laugh last fall when its football team swamped Yale on the gridiron . . . The Elis waited patiently for their turn and are now lording it over the Crimson, for seven out of 10 winter sport competitions between the two old rivals went to the Blue . . . In varsity meetings Yale won in hockey, basketball, and wrestling, while Harvard won in squash . . . In other competitions Yale won in junior varsity hockey and freshman basketball, squash, and wrestling, while Harvard won in freshman hockey and house swimming . . . A month ago Yale won the varsity indoor track meet . . . A shot that beat the gun by 18 seconds allowed Rindge Tech to beat Chelsea High 29-28 and win the annual M. I. T. interscholastic basketball tournament Saturday.

Rewarded for His Labors



Wide World

Ty Gets a Watch

Ty Andersen of the Boston Olympics, veteran Eastern Amateur Hockey League defenseman, is here receiving a wrist watch—the E. A. H. L. Sportsmanship Award—as a token of esteem for his eight years of service in the league. President Tom Lockhart made the presentation yesterday in Madison Square Garden. Looking on in the center background is Coach Alex Smith of the New York Rovers. Ty scored a goal, but the Rovers spoiled the day by winning 5-3.

Maine Golf

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Dates of four state golf championship events and appointment of two new members of the Maine State Golf Association executive committee were announced by Frederick J. Flaherty, Association president.

The combined interscholastic and junior championship matches will be played at Portland Country Club, June 25-26-27; the Maine resident amateur event at Bath Country Club, July 23-24-25; the open amateur at Penobscot Valley Country Club Aug. 20-21-22; the Maine open at Augusta Country Club, Sept. 4-5.

John B. Hichborn, Portland, and Stephen J. Koske, Belfast, succeeded E. H. Boody, Portland, and Cushman C. Abbott, Auburn, on the executive committee.

Dartmouth Accepts

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10 (AP) — Dartmouth, present Ivy League basketball leader, has accepted an invitation to play in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's eastern play-off at Madison, Wis., H. G. Olsen of Ohio State University announced today.

It is the first time Dartmouth has agreed to a post-season game. Wisconsin and North Carolina already have accepted invitations and Olsen, in charge of arrangements, said that a fourth team would be named today or tomorrow. The University of Pittsburgh was considered a likely selection.

Californians Prominent On Roster of Boston Bees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 10—As the Bees start their third week of intensive training here, it becomes more evident every day that the Pacific Coast is providing the Boston club more than its quota of high class diamond talent. Eleven members of Bob Quinn's present organization come from that area, nine hailing from California.

Generalissimo Casey Stengel and his second in command, George Kelly, call the Golden State their home and the latter sings "California, Here I Come" with stentorian gusto. Buddy Hassett's voice may be better trained, but it lacks the volume of Long George's!

Three of the Swarm's leading pitchers, Jim Tobin, Bill Posedel and Manny Salvo, are also "native sons." Between them they racked up 29 mound victories in 1940 and were charged with the same number of losses. This is indeed an imposing record for a trio of boxmen on a club that finished in seventh place. With the Bees slated for a higher position in the race this year, their combined wins should be well above the .500 mark.

Satisfied Here

Tobin has always lived in Oakland and Salvo in Sacramento. Posedel, the former sailor, was born in San Francisco but now resides in Vallejo. All three started their major league careers with other clubs, Tobin being with the Pirates, Salvo hurling for the Giants and Posedel pitching for the Dodgers. Not one of them has any desire to return to the clubs which originally bought them from the minors.

Guarding first base for the Bees in scintillating fashion is Babe Dahlgren, another product of Frisco. Although an American Leaguer in the past, Babe is sincerely glad to be with Boston in the senior circuit. If Dahlgren ever had any regrets about leaving the Yankees, he has certainly not manifested them to date. No player on the entire squad has shown better team spirit or more hustle.

The other two California infielders with the Swarm, George Metkovich and Ralph Younker, have yet to win their big league spurs, and in all probability the former will be sent to a Bees farm club for further seasoning. He first saw the light of day at Angel's Camp, birthplace of the Red's Mike McCormick. Younker, a native of Los Angeles, now spends the winter months in Auburn.

Many Achievements

In the outfield, as the result of Dahlgren's purchase, is tall Max West from Alabama, who hit 19 homers in 1939, one or more in every National League park. West was born in Dexter, Missouri, but has spent most of his life on the Coast and therefore considers himself a Californian.

Nearly all of these Coast veterans have performed some outstanding feat which the fans of the nation recall. Stengel, for example, won the first and third games for the Giants in the 1923 world's series with the Yankees by walloping dramatic homers. Kelly once hit seven home runs in seven successive games. Dahlgren was a standout for the Yanks in baseball's 1939 series with the Reds.

West was responsible for the National Leaguers' triumph in the All-Star game at St. Louis last July, his home run in the opening frame giving Bill McKechnie's men three of their four runs. Salvo pitched five shutouts for the Bees last year to tie Whit Wyatt of Brooklyn and Bill Lohrman of the Terrymen for the league leadership in kalsominings.

Dahlgren played four times on the Coast, but never on successive days. Tobin practiced twice with the San Francisco Seals and Tobin participated in a penitentiary game. All of them, however, are ready for service in exhibition tussles.

The Pacific Coast is apparently supreme in the production of big league baseball talent.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	9	1	503	404	.900
Columbia	8	2	397	347	.800
Cornell	8	3	418	323	.727
Princeton	3	7	365	390	.300
Harvard	3	7	339	407	.300
Yale	3	8	423	476	.273
Pennsylvania	2	8	373	471	.200

Last Week's Results

Columbia 41, Princeton 33.
Dartmouth 63, Harvard 47.
Columbia 48, Pennsylvania 34.
Yale 54, Harvard 46.
Cornell 57, Princeton 31.

This Week's Games

Monday—Dartmouth at Columbia.
Wednesday—Dartmouth at Princeton; Pennsylvania at Harvard.
Friday—Harvard at Yale.
Saturday—Cornell at Columbia; Princeton at Pennsylvania.

Quadrangular Hockey League

(Final Standing)

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Princeton	5	1	0	27	19	10
Yale	4	1	1	30	15	9
Dartmouth	1	3	2	13	21	4
Harvard	0	5	1	18	33	1

Result March 8
Yale 8, Harvard 2.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 11

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—Tower News, radiocast from the studio in the Christian Science Publishing Building.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

For Tuesday, March 11

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the Studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, March 11

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc) and 11.73mc.

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; education topics.
9:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio Instruction Course.
9:45 p. m. — International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Rhumba Band; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; Hollywood Chatter; Reveries.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Gordon Gifford; Just Before Tea.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; symphonic concert.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; First Piano Quartette; Music Graphs.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—5:00 p. m.—Jewels of Music. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—"La Boheme" (3rd and 4th Acts). DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—"Canada Calls from London." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Rhapsody, Orchestra; Compositions and Poems; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—New Japanese Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Leslie Howard. "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—First Military Band, under the Direction of Col. Frans Ippisch. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.62 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Brimsek And Broda Tangle For Net Fame

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Toronto - Boston hockey game at the Garden tomorrow night has taken on added interest. Not only are the two clubs gripped in a tense struggle for first place, but the goalies are equally tense in a rivalry for the Vezina trophy.

At the moment the standing reveals that the Boston goalie and Johnny Mowers of Detroit are tied with 94 goals scored against them and Turk Broda, comfortably leading before Rangers scored eight goals against him last night, has 95. The local netminder, winner of the trophy two years ago, may be leader now, since one of the 94 was scored in a game against Rangers early in the season at New York when Brimsek had been removed to add a skater to the attack.

Leafs Need Victory

With so much at stake and the Garden already sold out, it is too bad that accommodations are not available for more people to view the affair. Since the Maple Leafs are now two points behind the Bruins and have one less game to play, it is almost imperative that they win this affair to stay in the running.

Should the Bruins triumph, they will lead the Leafs by four points and have three games remaining to be played. The Leafs will have only two games in which to pick up the four points and the locals will need only a tie in one of their three contests to clinch the lead. Even a victory for the Leafs will leave them a dubious chance.

Brimsek Underrated

Rating Frankie Brimsek with the Brimsek of two years ago, or with the other goalies this season, has been difficult in the present campaign. Some have expressed opinion that "Mr. Zero" has not been so good and others have not rated him, paying more attention to the Detroit rookie and Broda.

In the past many critics have reasoned that Brimsek was only so good because the defense in front of him was excellent. This season the Bruins have not played defensive hockey. They have shattered their defensive fame to go all-out on attack and Brimsek has seen some anxious moments, particularly in the early stages of the campaign.

The attacking system as used by the Bruins this season has been productive of victories, but not too helpful to the individual record of the goalie. Despite these factors, Brimsek has taken pretty good care of himself and now not only is at least tied for the lowest number of goals scored against, but also leads all the other netminders with a total of six shutouts.

Veteran Defenseman Has Day At Game in New York Garden

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—Observations from the press box in Madison Square Garden. After eight years in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, Ty Andersen of the Boston Olympics finally had his day here yesterday. . . . Before the game with New York Rovers Ty was given two wrist watches and a purse of money.

It took no less than the six league coaches and three league officials to complete the festivities. . . . With both teams lined up on the blue lines, and Ty in center ice, League President Tom Lockhart gave the stocky Boston defenseman the first annual Eastern League Sportsmanship Watch. . . . Coach Hago Harrington presented him with a watch donated for the occasion by Walter Brown, Manager of Boston Garden. . . . League Secretary Phil Thompson and River Vale Owner John Handwerg did the heavy looking on.

* * *

A group of 44 Olympics rooters accompanied the team here yesterday, riding with them in their special car. More were scheduled to be at the game, for Manager Howie McHugh had sold nearly 150 tickets. . . . The rest were planning to drive down but many changed their plans after the snowstorm.

* * *

Despite the fact that the afternoon of hockey was designated as "Ty Andersen Day," Ty was not the only player honored. . . . Three other presentations were made, all having to do with the Metropolitan Amateur League, which plays its games as preliminaries to the Eastern League contests. . . . Tom Lockhart was so busy with all these awards that he didn't even take time out until late in the third period to count the house—something unheard of for the Garden promoter.

* * *

A more hockey-conscious city than New York would be hard to find . . . Art Ross of the Bruins and Frank Patrick, who used to coach the Boston pros, have made many contributions to hockey, but the Eastern League officials are trying to do their share to improve the game . . . Next week, for example, the game between the Rovers and Atlantic City Sea Gulls will be played on an ice surface which will have no blue lines . . . According to Lockhart, the only marking for zones will be a red line in the center of the rink . . . This, he hopes, will speed up and open up the game . . . Off-sides will be minimized and the possibilities of forward passing will be greater.

* * *

On Lockhart's suggestion, Coach Alex Smith of the Rovers tried a novel stunt with his goalies . . . With every second change in his forward lines, Alex shifted his netminders, alternating between Johnny Fischer and Gerry Cosby . . . Both have been equally good and equally bad on occasions, and Tom figured that would be a pretty good solution . . . From the 5-3 score, it appears as though he was right.

* * *

The game itself was very uninteresting to say the least from a Boston point of view . . . The Rovers just didn't seem to appreciate the fact that the afternoon was supposed to be in honor of a Boston player . . . They ran up five goals before the Olympics could find the range . . . Cosby, who formerly played goal for the old Boston Hockey Club, was in the nets when Bob Mee's shot found the strings . . . Johnny Fischer let in Andersen's tally, a bouncing shot from the blue line, and then Cosby came back to be beaten by Al Dumond's shot eight seconds before the end of the game.

* * *

The New York goalies were divided in opinion on the new system after the game . . . Fischer came out with a flat, "I don't like it. I was just getting warmed up when I was back on the bench" . . . Cosby on the other hand felt that "it was all right—something new for a change. I guess Alex is going to keep it up the rest of the season" . . . The two-zone idea next Sunday, incidentally, will give the goalies more work—and both Fischer and Cosby were unanimously agreed on that point.

* * *

The Olympics close out their regular season at home this week . . . They play Baltimore Saturday and River Vale Sunday, with both games at Boston Garden . . . On Wednesday of this week they will play at River Vale . . . Next week they end the League season on the road with four final contests . . . Then come the A. H. A. championships . . . The O's are scheduled to have two of the championship games at home, with the dates dependent on the dates of the Bruins National Hockey League play-offs.

Dedham Shooter Wins Title

FLORHAM PARK, N. J., March 10 (AP)—Shooting in the rain on a snow-covered field, Richard Shaughnessy of Dedham, Mass., retained the 20 gauge crown as the two-day Middle Atlantic annual skeet shooting championships got under way Saturday.

George C. Deyo, of Washington, D. C., captured the 410-gauge event with a score of 92x100, nosing out Shaunghnessy, who shot 91.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Piano soloist	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family";	"Yester-Thoughts"; organ
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Gypsy Caravan	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; drama	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Charles Hector's Or	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dinner Dance Music
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	**"Citizens All"**	Sports, Frank Fallon	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	**Burns and Allen; Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Castles in the Air; va-
7:45 serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	riety musicale
8:00 "Those We Love"	"I Love a Mystery";	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	program	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	**Orchestra**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Religious drama
9:00 **Theater: Bob Hope**	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater";	"Pages From the Classical
9:15 **and Constance**	"Shall We Waltz?"	program	**dramatization**	Album"
9:30 **Bennett in "The**	News; Basin St. Cham-	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This?"	"Pages From the Classical
9:45 **Awful Truth"**	ber Music Society	Bob Trendler's Orch.	"Can You Top This?"	Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or-	U. S. Army Program	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 chestra	First Piano Quartet	vocalists	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30 Frazier Hunt	**National Radio Forum**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45 News of the World	**National Radio Forum**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 News; Masterworks	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Chico Simone's Orchestra
11:30 of Music: record-	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Day's End
11:45 ings	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Talk; Musical Clock	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	Bandstand; music	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Jimmie & Dick"	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Lover's Lane"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 **American School of**	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	Stockmen's Trails	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 **the Air**	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta"; music	"Choir Loft"; organ	Good Morning Cheer
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Jerry Young, songs	Good Morning Cheer
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"This Small Town"; sk.	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"	Cadets Quartet	"Singing Strings"	Studio talk
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	"Melody Strings"	Kiley & Jay McMaster
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Sketch; music	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, interview	**Christian Science prgrm**
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Musicale	"Of Human Bondage"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Musicale	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**The Monitor News**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Government Girl"	Marion Elliott, songs
1:45 "Road to Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Concert Hall of the Air	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	"Sing Song Time"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Concert Hall of the Air	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military talk	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	J. Huntington, 'Playgoer'
2:45 'Home of the Brave'	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Musical programs	Sports and music
3:15 F Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Network speakers	Sports and music
3:30 Around the Hub	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Network program	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Network program	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilton House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	Novachord solos
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Lane, bass; organ	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 The Goldbergs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The O'Neills	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dinner Music
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orch
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Newsroom of the Air	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Mencken in	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Bernadero; music	Concert Miniatures	WMEX Drama Shop;
7:45 "Second Husband"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Essays in Drama"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15 Heirs"; drama	Quiz	vocalists	"Selective Service"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30 "First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series.	"Tango Serenade"
9:00 "We, the People";	'Grand Central Station';	Frank Crumit and Julia	Harvard vs. Yale swim-	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	ming meet from Har-	Variety Hour
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	News; 'Inner Sanctum"	"Fibber McGee and	vard University	Variety Hour
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	dramatic sketch	Molly"; music	News Service	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Fires of History"	**Bob Hope Variety Show:**	Third period, Bruins-	Five' Star News
10:15 **"Invitation to**	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	**guests; orchestra**	Toronto hockey game	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30 **Learning"**	Our New-American Music	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45 **News of the World**	Our New American Music	house"; comedy	Upton Sinclair, talk	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; News	News; music; weather	News Service	Recorded Radio Newsreel	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Masterworks of	**"Music You Want"**	Local news; weather	from London	Rhumba Orchestra
11:30 Music; records	**"Music You Want"**	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 **Gene Krupa's Orch.**	**"Music You Want"**	Lou Breese's Orchestra	**Dick Jurgen's Orchestra**	"Day's End"; news

National Amateur Tennis May Feel Loss of Support of Southern California Backing

Association That Helped Now Unable to Continue

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The future of national amateur tennis well might hang in the balance.

In the past, California racket representatives have been fortunate enough to make remarkable showings in national competition. Among these are Ellsworth Vines, Don Budge, Johnny Doeg, national singles champs; Gene Mako, Ted Schroeder, and Jack Kramer, national doubles champions.

These and other victories were made possible largely through the financial aid of the Southern California Tennis Association, which sent outstanding local players to the East to participate in large tournaments.

Gerald C. Young, president of the association, announced last week that because of "substantially reduced revenue," this activity would have to be dropped.

Drop in Profits

This association, an outgrowth of the Pacific Southwest championship tournament, is sponsored by a group of philanthropic sportsmen who have the good of the sport alone in mind. Although these men undoubtedly contribute generously from their own pockets, much of its money is derived from gate receipts at these tournaments. Recently, perhaps because of the absence of European headliners, the tournament has not drawn as well, therefore the drop in profits.

It is lamentable that the action of the association was found necessary. It is lamentable both for Southern California tennis players who may not get the chance to compete in national tourneys and it is lamentable for the game as a whole, which will not be able to benefit by Western players, who, like their predecessors, might be able to make the championship grade.

* * *

Jackie Robinson, undoubtedly the greatest athlete in the history of the University of California at Los Angeles, last week withdrew from school because of financial reasons.

The brilliant Negro, who is the only athlete ever to win letters in four major sports at Westwood Village—football, baseball, track, and basketball—is considering taking a job with a Negro baseball club and a Negro basketball team touring in Hawaii, but expects to re-enter the university next fall to complete his physical education course so he will be qualified to accept a coaching position. Robinson has been the center of considerable consternation in recent days.

Although his basketball team finished the Coast Conference southern division competition in last place, he won the division individual scoring crown for the second-straight year by garnering a total of 133 points. Don Burness of Stanford finished second with 124.

Now, here's where the rub comes. In selecting the All-Division basketball team, coaches picked the entire Stanford team for the honor. True, the Cards were an exceptionally fine team, but it seems to many of us that some mistakes must have been made to ignore the flashy Robinson.

Greens Get Needed Rest

Sports Spurts: The rains which have inundated Los Angeles and vicinity for the last week or so, did marvels for Southland golf courses. Naturally, patronage at the clubs dropped off and the greens had a chance to enjoy a greatly needed rest. Fairways are thicker and better now than they have been for years. The only sour note in the entire picture, was the financial drain on the caddies, many of whom are married men and have no other source of income.

University of Southern California and Tulane have signed to meet on the gridiron for the 1942 and 1943 seasons . . . The U. C. L. A. hockey team, which has been unable to win a game this season, battled the highly-favored Trojans to a 1-1 tie last week end. An overtime period provided many thrills but failed to break the deadlock . . . Capt. Walter Seyerle, of TWA airlines, will be among mighty midget owners who will have entries in the annual 100-lap Gilmore Gold Cup race March 16 at Gilmore Stadius.

A. S. 3rd.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

BELLEAIR, Fla.—Baseball Commissioner Landis announces he has rescinded his ruling which prevented major league clubs from sending players purchased when they were subject to draft back to minors without obtaining waivers.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Pacific Coast League All-Stars defeat Major-League All-Star team 6—4.

HAVANA — Brooklyn, Dodgers fine Van Mungo $200 and banish him from training camp for violation of no-drinking rule; order Mungo to Montreal camp.

ASPEN, Colo.—Toni Matt, North Conway, N. H., wins national combined ski championship, scoring 234 points with first in downhill event and second in slalom; Dick Durrance defends slalom title but second on points, Mrs. Gretchen Fraser, Denver, scores 187 points for women's combined title, trailing Marilyn Shaw, Stowe, Vt., in slalom after winning downhill race.

N. H. Skier Wins

LACONIA, N. H.—Torger Tokle breaks 17th ski hill record, jumping 251 feet on Belknap Mountain slide to win Eastern amateur ski jump title.

The combined Class A cross-country and jumping championship was annexed by Ralph Townsend, University of New Hampshire.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — Ken McKenzie, New Haven, Conn., wins 91 and 135-cubic-inch class events in Southland Motorboat Regatta.

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Indiana, winning five events, piled up 44 points to win Big Ten indoor track title, ending Michigan's seven-year reign.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Sophomore Oliver Hunter leads Notre Dame to victory with 49 points in Central Collegiate Conference track meet, winning two-mile and placing second in mile.

IOWA CITY—Michigan, winning every event but fancy dive, wins third straight Big Ten swimming title with record total of 87 points.

Bay State Girl Sets Mark

WHITINSVILLE, Mass. — Ruth Howarth breaks National women's record for 300-yard medley swimming event with time of 4:04.6.

SYRACUSE — Syracuse boxers win five individual titles and score 28 points to win Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Association title.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Minnesota wins Big Ten wrestling championship with 22 points.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. — Harry Hillman, Woodstock, Vt., wins downhill race in opening event of Wilderness ski meet; his time over mile and half White Mountain run was 2:35.

BOWLING, Green, Ky.—Western Kentucky Teachers win fifth straight Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association basketball championship, beating Murray Kentucky Teachers, 45-41.

EASTON, Pa.—Haverford takes Middle Atlantic collegiate wrestling title with 31 points.

AMHERST, Mass. — Springfield College retains New England intercollegiate wrestling title, downing Wesleyan, 44-39.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Rutgers swimmers wrest eastern collegiate title from defending U. of Pittsburgh team, 48½-31.

AMHERST, Mass. — Williams beat Amherst 44-31 to defend Little Three swimming championship.

Fred Perry to Coach

LEXINGTON, Va.—Fred Perry, former amateur and pro tennis champ, agrees to coach Washington and Lee team this spring.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Big Ten athletic directors take no action on resolution introduced by Wendell S. Wilson, athletic director at U. of Illinois, asking Chicago U. to withdraw from Western Conference.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Georgia Tainter, Fargo, N. D., beats Agnes Wall, Menominee, Mich., in 19-hole match to win Florida east coast's women's golf.

DES MOINES—Emmett Brunson, Rice Institute coach, named to referee 32nd annual Drake Relays next month.

SARASOTA, Fla.—Frank Allan, Pittston, Pa., won Florida west coast invitation golf, defeating Charles Eberhardt, Tampa, 4 and 2.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—A victory in the slalom, plus Saturday's triumph in the downhill test, Sunday enabled Harry Hillman, Woodstock, Vt., Olympic veteran, to win the combined events title of the Wilderness Ski Meet.

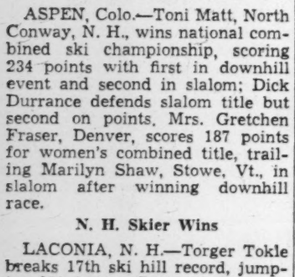
PENSACOLA, Fla.—Bobby Riggs, Chicago, defeated Frankie Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., 6—2, 6—4, 6—3, to win Pensacola invitation tennis tournament. Riggs teamed with Jack Kramer to trim Wayne Sabin, and Gardnar Mulloy, 4—6, 6—1, 8—10, 6—3, 6—3 in the doubles finals.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Bates 70, Colby 47.

IT'S A DATE!



● FIRST TELEPHONE MESSAGE WAS TRANSMITTED BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL 65 YEARS AGO TODAY. FOR LONG DISTANCE OR SHORT, YOU'LL GET POWER WHEN YOU CALL FOR

Esso

MAKE A DATE WITH ESSO

'On the Jump' —By Pap'
TORGER TOKLE HAS TOPPED OFF A SEASON OF SENSATIONAL JUMPS BY WINNING THE NATIONAL SKI JUMPING CROWN
I OUGHT TO GET A PARACHUTE !!
WHAT'S YOUR HILL RECORD ?
TOSLE SET A NEW NORTH AMERICAN RECORD WITH A JUMP OF 288 FT
HE HAS SET 17 HILL RECORDS SINCE COMING HERE FROM NORWAY A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO
PAP
AP Features

Torger Tokle, the youthful Norwegian ski-jumping marvel, is hopping around the country adding to his ever increasing collection of jumping records. Since his arrival in this country a couple of years ago, Tokle has shattered hill records on 17 occasions. Apparently he is limited only by the physical limitations of the hill on which he performs.

Tokle created a new North American ski-jumping record in winning the national championship on Olympian Hill near Seattle, Wash., with a leap of 288 feet. This mark erased the figures for the long jump which Tokle established a short time ago at Leavenworth, Wash., with a mark of 273 feet, and the recognized record of 257 feet established last year at Iron Mountain, Mich., by Bob Roecker.

Tournament managers of the national meeting set the stage for Tokle's record-breaking leap by moving back the start of the run by ten feet before the jumpers went off the big hill for their second trials. Tokle's second jump was exactly 22 feet longer than his first effort.

It is interesting to note that Tokle's 288-foot jump was close to the maximum for the Olympian Hill run. The way the run was set up, it was figured that the hill would permit a jump of 290 feet, just two more than the mark credited to Tokle.

In winning the national title and establishing himself as the leading jumper in the Nation, Tokle was forced to his best effort by Alf Engen, of Salt Lake City, the defending champion. Engen jumped 262 feet on his second attempt, A few weeks ago Engen established a new North American record of 257 feet at Iron Mountain, but the mark stood for only a few hours, as Tokle, competing at Leavenworth the same afternoon, came through with a jump measuring 273 feet.

Saturday he bettered the eastern record at Gilford, N. H., with a jump of 251 feet despite snow and rain. He set the mark at 235 feet last year.

Riggs Top-Seeded

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 10 (AP)—Defending Champion Bobby Riggs of Chicago was seeded No. 1 last night as 64 of the country's finest tennis players were paired for the first round of the men's national indoor championships opening today.

Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, national outdoor champion and the nation's No. 1 amateur, was seeded No. 2, with Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., No. 3 and Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., No. 4. McNeill and Sabin are former national indoor champions.

The tournament, being played outside New York City for the first time, will last a week, with the finals scheduled next Sunday.

College Gymnastics

By the Associated Press

Minnesota 680, Nebraska 616.5.
Temple 36, Army 18.
Penn State 49, M. I. T. 5.
Princeton 36, M. I. T. 18.
Penn State 44, Princeton 10.
Navy 44, West Chester Teachers College 10.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Yale 19, Harvard 11.
Syracuse 6, Cornell 20.
Pensylvania 27, Columbia 3.
Iowa State 35, Kansas State 30, Oklahoma 20, Nebraska 18.
Springfield 44, Wesleyan 39, Amherst 18.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Williams 6, Cornell 3.
Illinois 8, Michigan 2.
Yale 8, Harvard 2.

College Boxing

By the Associated Press

Bucknell 5, West Virginia 3.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Temple 2.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Yale 16, Williams 6.

Training Camp Notes

By the Associated Press

SARASOTA, Fla.—The hitting of the Boston Red Sox, who got three home runs against the New York Giants yesterday, may seem up to par to most fans but to Manager Joe Cronin it's way too spotty. Lou Finney already has hit a homer, triple, double and single but Dom Di Maggio's best has been a noisy foul. So the Sockers were due for another long batting practice today.

San Bernardino, Calif.—Manager Frankie Frisch says "not more than three pitchers have clinched" their jobs with the Pittsburgh Pirates. He has to discard five of the 15 hurlers he has in camp, but apparently one that is sure to stick is Dick Conger of Los Angeles, who played with Beaumont in the Texas League last year.

Lakeland, Fla.—Del Baker is hoping to get some new blood into the Detroit Tigers infield this year and one of the possibilities is Murray Franklin, rookie third baseman from the University of Illinois by way of Beaumont. "He's the first third baseman I've seen go down after a ball since Ossie Bluege of Washington came into the league," appraised Baker.

San Antonio, Texas—In any other year the St. Louis Browns would have welcomed Pete Kraus, rookie outfielder, but this year they have Walt Judnich in center and Rip Radcliff in left as fixtures and Chet Laabs, Roy Cullenbine and Myril Hoag scrambling for right field. So Kraus has been optioned to San Antonio ticketed "Please hold for 1942."

Miami, Fla.—The only consolation Bill Terry has been able to find in his New York Giants so far has come from Lou Chiozza, who apparently has entirely recovered and is looking great at third base. Hank Danning, the great experiment in left field, gummed up the only fielding chance he had yesterday and struck out three times.

Fort Myers, Fla.—The Cleveland Indians came back from Havana today and resumed practice without a holiday. The veteran Mel Harder expected to pitch part of Thursday's exhibition against the St. Louis Cardinals.

Tampa, Fla.—The fans are warming up to the Cincinnati Reds here even if the weather isn't. Two exhibition games have drawn 4,945 while only a little more than 6,000 saw the first seven games last year. The spirits of the Reds also were heightened by shortstop Eddie Joost's nifty handling of three hard chances yesterday.

Anaheim, Calif.—Connie Mack, after watching young Pete Suder play at San Diego yesterday, commented, "Suder did everything I want a third baseman to do. He looks as though he will be a great player."

St. Petersburg, Fla.—While the St. Louis Cardinals took today off, Branch Rickey announced he had scheduled a conference with holdout Johnny Mize for next Saturday.

"No one ball player is indispensable to any good ball club," he explained, "but Mize is a great and valuable player. We need him and we want him."

Havana—Larry MacPhail has gone to Florida and some of the other Brooklyn Dodgers are beginning to think about leaving Cuba soon. The club has five more exhibitions here, all against the Cuban All-Stars, but even so, the squad will be divided Saturday and half the players sent to Miami to do battle again with the Giants.

San Antonio, Texas—Now that several of the Boston Bees' rookies have been tested, Manager Casey Stengel has decided to find out all about the veteran Wes Ferrell, who will be the Bees' next starting pitcher against the Browns tomorrow.

Miami, Fla.—The Philadelphia Phillies are counting heavily on Joe Marty to have a good year. The former Chicago Cub was injured in the opening game against the New York Giants a year ago and didn't regain his stride until the closing month of the campaign. He has been hitting well in drills this spring.

Orlando, Fla. — Washington's Manager Bucky Harris was high on Sam Cunningham, left-hander from Charlotte, after yesterday's three-inning hurling stint against Cincinnati. While he allowed five hits, the only run came in on a single outfielder Joe Lellendeck might have converted into an out with more agile fielding.

Pasadena, Calif.—The Chicago White Sox, who won a good many games last season by late-inning rallies, are up to their old tricks again. They won their opening exhibition game from Pittsburgh yesterday, 10-9, when Dario Logidiani hit the first pitch in the ninth inning for a home run. The Sox previously had overcome a six-run deficit.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games Today

At St. Petersburg, Fla., Cincinnati (N) vs. New York (A).
At Anaheim, Calif., Philadelphia (A) vs. Hollywood (PC).

Yesterday's Results

At Havana, Cleveland (A) 8-0, Brooklyn (N) 4-3.
At Tampa, Fla., Washington (A) 6, Cincinnati (N) 5.
At St. Petersburg, Fla., New York (A) 7, St. Louis (N) 2.
At Miami, Fla., Boston (A) 4, New York (N) 2.
At San Antonio, Texas, Boston (N) 11, St. Louis (A) 5.
At San Diego, Calif., Philadelphia (A) 3, San Diego (PC) 2.
At Pasadena, Calif., Chicago (A) 10, Pittsburgh (N) 9.
At Hollywood-Pacific Coast League Stars 6, Major League Stars 4.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	35	14	7	77
Baltimore	35	17	6	76
Atlantic City	26	26	5	57
River Vale	25	30	2	52
Boston	20	32	6	46
New York	18	40	0	36

Walker Cup Series

Washington	7	3	1	15
Baltimore	3	4	1	17
River Vale	7	4	1	15
Atlantic City	5	6	1	11
New York	5	8	0	10
Boston	2	9	2	6

Results March 8

Washington 3, Atlantic City 2 (overtime).
River Vale 2, Baltimore 1.

Results March 9

New York 5, Boston 3.
Baltimore 5, River Vale 2.

Games This Week

Tuesday—New York at Washington.
Wednesday—Boston at River Vale; New York at Baltimore.
Friday: River Vale at Atlantic City; Baltimore at Washington.
Saturday—Baltimore at Boston; New York at Atlantic City; Washington at River Vale.
Sunday—River Vale at Boston; Washington at Baltimore; Atlantic City at New York.

M. I. T. Skiers Win

BRIDGTON, Maine, March 10 (AP) — Massachusetts Institute of Technology won a New England Ski Intercollegiate Union winter sports meet here Saturday by displaying strength in the two closing events of the two-day competition to amass a total of 580.97 points. Bates was second with 543.58 points and Massachusetts State third with 518.68.

First Place Hockey Race Keeps Going

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	24	8	12	131	94	60
Toronto	26	13	6	133	95	58
Detroit	20	15	10	106	94	50
Rangers	20	19	5	137	122	45
Chicago	16	22	7	109	126	39
Montreal	15	26	4	115	147	34
Americans	8	26	11	93	166	27

Results March 8

Detroit 4, Montreal 0.
Toronto 6, Americans 1.

Results March 9

Boston 8, Montreal 0.
Rangers 8, Toronto 5.
Chicago 2, Americans 2, tie.

By the Associated Press

There seems to be some excuse, after all, for playing the last week of the National Hockey League season.

While most of the play-off positions have been pretty well settled, there are two possible changes between now and the final game a week from tomorrow. Boston and Toronto are only two points apart in their struggle for the league championship and the No. 1 play-off spot while the New York Rangers have an outside chance to tie Detroit for third.

Keen Contest

In addition there's a keen contest going on among the goal tenders for the Georges Vezina trophy, which goes to the goalie who has the fewest scores against him each season. That looked like a walk-over for Toronto's Turk Broda up to last night when the New York Rangers walloped the Leafs 8-5. That left him a goal behind Frankie Brimsek of Boston, last year's winner, and Detroit's rookie Johnny Mowers, who have allowed 94 goals each this season.

Mowers shut out the sixth-place Montreal Canadiens Saturday while the Red Wings rang up a 4-0 victory and then Brimsek duplicated the feat last night while the Bruins slammed eight goals through rookie Paul Bibeault of Montreal. It was the season's fourth shutout for Mowers and the sixth for Brimsek.

Share Scoring Honors

Bill Cowley, Dit Clapper, Bobby Bauer and Art Jackson shared the scoring honors in the game that sent Boston into first place again. Cowley drew three assists to boost his record total to 41 and his point score to 55. Clapper also earned three points while Bauer and Jackson scored two goals apiece.

For the Rangers the standouts were Bryan Hextall, scoring his 26th goal of the season, and Lynn Patrick, whose two goals in the last 2½ minutes finally clinched the decision. The results of these two games left Toronto two points behind Boston with three games to play against the Bruins' four and the Rangers, with only one game to play, two behind Detroit.

Chicago clinched fifth place last night by getting a 2-2 tie with the last-place New York Americans before 13,982 fans. The Hawks gained a 2-0 lead on goals by Joe Papike and Doug Bentley but couldn't hold it. Earl Seibert, star Chicago defenseman, crashed into the net and will be out of action several days.

Runyan Has 67 To Enter Lead By One Stroke

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 10 (AP)—Paul Runyan, former P. G. A. champion from White Plains, N. Y., clipped four strokes from par for a 67 to take a one-stroke lead on the opening round of the 54-hole West Coast open here yesterday.

Within three strokes of the dapper little veteran were six other professionals who bettered par, with Joe Zarnhardt, Norristown, Pa., a comparative unknown, in second place with a 68.

Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Willie Goggin, Miami, Fla., carded 69s and the 70 bracket included Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa.; Chick Harbert, Battle Creek, Mich., and Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va.

The final 36 holes of the $3,000 tournament were to be played today, with the 60 low scorers and ties and 10 low amateurs qualifying for the last two rounds.

Skee Reigel, Glendale, Calif., was low amateur with a 71, even par.

Ben Hogan, the leading money winner of the season from Purchase, N. Y., and Gene Sarazen, with whom Hogan teamed to win the Miami four-ball last week, did not enter.

Runyan had five birdies, going over par on only one hole. He dropped putts of 14 and eight feet, respectively, for birdie threes on the first two holes and birdies at the long sixth and ninth holes enabled him to turn in 32, four under par. His only lapse was on the short 12th, where his tee shot found a bunker and he had to take a four. He ran down a 12-foot putt for a deuce on the short 15th.

Lawson Little, national open champion from San Francisco, had a first-round score of 76, but appeared safely in the qualifying limit.

Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 32-35—67.
Joe Zarnhardt, Norristown, Pa., 34-34—68.
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 34-35—69.
Willie Goggin, Miami, Fla., 34-35—69.
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., 37-33—70.
Chick Harbert, Battle Creek, Mich., 34-36—70.
Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., 35-35—70.
x Skee Reigel, Glendale, Calif., 36-35—71.
Reggie Myles, St. Petersburg, 37-34—71.
Lloyd Mangrum, Oak Park, Ill., 34-37—71.
Ray Mangrum, Pittsburgh, Pa., 36-35—71.
Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee, Mass., 35-36—71.
Ted Turner, Pine Valley, N. J., 34-37—71.
Herman Barron, White Plains, N. Y., 35-36—71.
Ky Laffoon, Chicago, 37-34—71.
Lloyd Sparrow, Tampa, Fla., 36-35—71.
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., 36-35—71.
Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., 36-36—72.
Bob Stupple, Glencoe, Ill., 35-37—72.
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 35-37—72.
x Amateur.

College Court Teams Turn To National Tourneys Now

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The nation's college basketball teams have finished up their local affairs, with a couple of exceptions, and from now on will work on a national basis.

During the past week the championship of three major conferences, the Big Six, the Missouri Valley and the Big Seven were settled. All other major title races except that of the Eastern Intercollegiate League and the North-South play-off in the Pacific Coast Conference, previously had been decided.

The last two will be finished this week and at the same time the first of three national tournaments will be run off.

Dartmouth and Columbia probably will settle the "Ivy" League title when they meet tonight at New York. Dartmouth's Indians, seeking their fourth successive championship, beat Harvard in last week's only start for a record of nine victories in 10 games. Columbia, victorious over Princeton and Pennsylvania, is one game behind while Cornell, victor over Princeton Saturday, has an outside chance to tie for the top place. However, if Dartmouth wins the race will be all over.

Coast Play-Off

On the Pacific Coast, Stanford won the southern division title and Washington State the northern division, despite the latter's even break with Oregon State last Friday and Saturday. Their three-game play-off, which also serves to qualify the winner for the National Collegiate A. A. regional series, begins Friday at Pullman, Wash.

The Big Six race ended in a tie when Kansas dropped its last two games. Iowa State knocked off the Jayhawks 41-29 on Monday and then gained a tie for the championship when Oklahoma whipped Kansas 45-37 Friday. As a result, Iowa State and Creighton will play off for the right to represent their district in the N. C. A. A. western play-offs at Kansas City, March 21-22. Iowa State got the nod over Kansas because it had a wider margin between the points it scored and those scored by its opponents. Creighton outdistanced its Missouri Valley pursuers when it defeated Washburn Friday after Tulsa had knocked the Oklahoma Aggies out of contention.

Arkansas previously had qualified for the western N. C. A. A. tourney by winning the Southwest Conference title while Wisconsin, the Big Ten champion, and North Carolina, which had the best all-season record in the Southern Conference, have been named as two of the four entries in the eastern tourney at Madison, Wis., March 21-22.

Tourney Today

The first national event is the national intercollegiate tourney which begins today at Kansas City. Thirty-two small college teams are entered, including San Diego (Calif.) State, Tarkio (Mo.) College, last year's winner; West Texas State, Pittsburg (Kan. Teachers), the University of Baltimore and Murray (Ky.) Teachers, all possessors of fine records. Murray won the Kentucky State tourney two weeks ago and was runner-up to Western Kentucky Teachers in the S. I. A. A. tourney last week.

Western Kentucky is one of the teams being considered for the intercollegiate invitation tournament at New York March 18-24. Seton Hall, Rhode Island State and Long Island already have been invited. Others under consideration include Wyoming, which won the Big Seven title through the impressive feat of beating Colorado, 44-31, on the losers' court; City College of New York, which still has to beat New York U. at Madison Square Garden today to qualify; George Washington, Westminster, Duquesne, Ohio University, Toledo, Bradley Tech, Texas Tech and Virginia.

MacMitchell Needs Experience

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Les MacMitchell still is more than a year away from getting his degree at New York University, and is just about the same distance short of being a fully-developed miler.

That he has the necessary speed is obvious. He showed that three weeks ago at Madison Square Garden, when he became the third man ever to run the mile indoors in 4 minutes 7.4 seconds. But it was equally obvious at the Garden last Saturday night, in the K. of C. carnival that ended the New York season, that he still doesn't have the smoothness which distinguished Glenn Cunningham and Chuck Fenske and now has made Walter Mehl the winter's top man.

Even Coach Emil von Elling of N. Y. U., who has an almost paternal interest in the youngster, conceded he'd shown poor judgment. Against a man like Mehl, whose finishing kick is as good as any man's, MacMitchell lagged too far off a fairly leisurely pace, moved up only when Mehl did, and then found he didn't have enough sprint to overtake the national indoor champion as they wheeled through the last lap and a half. Mehl won in 4m. 10.4s.

Mehl's record of four victories to MacMitchell's three, with Leslie through for the season, makes him the mile king as successor to Fenske. A smart judge of pace, he'll be the definite favorite in his subsequent races this winter, since John Munski of Missouri hasn't won a race since early January and there doesn't appear to be anyone else even that close.

Mehl credited his K. of C. victory to a considerable amount of sprint training in the two weeks since he won the national championship. His coach backed that up by saying Walter is a faster quarter-miler now than when he was running the 440 for the University of Wisconsin.

That 4:07.4 was the best of the winter's miles.

New records produced this winter were:

By Greg Rice: 8:53.4 for two miles, 11:39.5 for two and a half, 12:49 for two and three-quarters, 13:51 for three.
By Fred Wolcott: 7.2 for 60-yd. high hurdles (5 hurdles); 6.1 for 50, 5.6 for 45.
By John Borican: 1:10.2 for 600 yards (in Saturday night's meet, in which he scored an epic double by also taking the 1,000).
By Earle Meadows: 14ft. 6¾in. in the pole vault, which he topped Saturday with 14ft. 7¼in.
By Al Blozis: 56ft. 6in. in the shot put, for which he probably won't get credit and 56ft. 2¾in. Saturday night, for which he probably will.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results March 8

Millsaps 60, Loyola (New Orleans) 41.
Rensselaer 47, Worcester Tech 42.
Columbia 48, Pennsylvania 34.
Providence 57, Siena 30.
Yale 54, Harvard 40.
Cornell 37, Princeton 31.
Albright 54, Muhlenberg 39.
Xavier 34, Detroit 31.
Westminster 60, Carnegie Tech 40.
Duquesne 51, West Virginia 37.
North Dakota St. 40, North Dakota U 38.
Notre Dame 44, Marquette 39.
Western Kentucky Teachers 45, Murray Kentucky Teachers 41.
Case 57, Western Reserve 22.
Drake 59, Tulsa 58.
Wyoming 44, Colorado 31.
Newark College of Engineering 72, Upsala 52.
Washington and Jefferson 72, Muskingum 52.
Utah State 48, Brigham Young 47.
Fort Hays State 52, Emporia Teachers 41.
Oregon State 50, Washington State 45.
Washington 49, Oregon 46.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Week-End Results

National League

Saturday

Detroit 4, Montreal 0.
Toronto 6, New York Americans 1.

Sunday

New York Rangers 8, Toronto 5.
Boston 8, Montreal 0.
New York Americans 2, Chicago 2, tie.

American League

Saturday

Buffalo 2, Cleveland 1.
Indianapolis 2, Hershey 2, tie.
New Haven 4, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Springfield 3.

Sunday

Indianapolis 7, Cleveland 3.
Hershey 2, Buffalo 2, tie.
New Haven 3, Springfield 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Providence 1.

American Association

Saturday

Minneapolis 4, Omaha 2.
St. Louis 3, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 6, Tulsa 1.

Sunday

Minneapolis 1, St. Louis 0.
(No games tonight).

Where To Dine

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Yale Elects Harrison

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Election of Fred H. (Ted) Harrison as captain of the 1941-1942 Yale hockey team has been announced. He is a defenseman.

Harrison, Eli baseball pitcher and football halfback, prepared at Andover and lives in Lawrence, Mass. He is a junior.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 54, Colgate 21.
Loyola 37, Kentucky 29.
M. I. T. 49, Worcester Tech 26.
Columbia 44, Penn 31.
Cornell 49, Penn State 26.
M. I. T. 49, Worcester Tech 26.
Dartmouth 41, Navy 36.
Williams 44, Amherst 31.
At New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers 48½, Pittsburgh 31, Franklin & Marshall 30, Brooklyn 26, Lafayette 25, New York University 9, City College of New York 1½, Carnegie Tech 1, Delaware 0.
Westminster 38, Grove City 30.
Penn 45, Washington and Jefferson 19.
Cornell 49, Penn State 26.
Bowdoin 51, Massachusetts State 24.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Navy 18, St. John's College (Brooklyn) 12.
Rutgers 17½, Haverford 9½.
Yale 14, Princeton 13.
Harvard 14, Columbia 13.
New York University 6, Army 3 (foils only).
Middlebury 11, St. Lawrence 7.
Marquette 10, Wisconsin 7.

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Princeton 7, Massachusetts Tech 0.
Amherst 6, Williams 3.

College Indoor Polo

By the Associated Press

Army 9, Princeton 3.
Yale 10, Cornell 2.

College Rifle

By the Associated Press

Army 1,387, Penn State 1,371.

College Pistol

By the Associated Press

Army 1,332, V. M. I., 1,231.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Saturday's sales	153,290
1941 volue to date	24,319,925
1940 volume to date	33,653,951

Stocks Tend To Rise in A Quiet Market

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The stock market took on a little rallying color today under leadership of steels and specialties.

The list exhibited forward leanings at the start in quiet dealings. Activity picked up at intervals. While many issues were unable to make much progress, advances of fractions to around 2 points were fairly well distributed near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 550,000 shares.

The principal prop for Bullish sentiment, brokers said, was the expectation the British-aid bill would quickly become law and touch off a further sharp outburst of defense spending. Confusing war shifts in the Far East and Balkans and spreading labor difficulties were thought to have served as buying restraints and acted as a partial offset to business optimism.

Given a lift in the share division were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, United Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, N. Y. Shipbuilding, American Telephone, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Union Carbide, Bath Iron Works, Eastman Kodak and General Electric.

Moderately ahead in the curb were Venevuelan Petroleum, Pantepec, Singer Mfg., Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Republic Aviation.

Rail Bonds Higher

Railroad issues paced a generally rising bond market today.

Going into the final hour advances of fractions to more than a point were well distributed in the carrier group and there was a sprinkling of larger gains. The general list followed the leaders at a leisurely gait.

In recent months, it was noted, the carrier issues have been quick to assume leadership of upward swings in the corporate groups during periods of market strength.

Among conspicuous gainers were Colorado & Southern 4½s of 1980, Illinois Central 4¾s, Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped; Nickel Plate 4½s, Wabash 4s of 1954, and Western Pacific first 5s.

Lagging with slight losses were International Hydro Electric 6s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, and Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s.

Belgium 6s of 1955, on a transfer of two bonds, jumped 17½ to 72½. The bonds carried a declaration of transfer by American holders and moved into line with the regular market in Belgian issues.

United States Treasury loans held firmly in a narrow course.

Buying Broadens In London Market

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Buying activity in today's stock market broadened to include some issues sorely neglected in recent sessions when gilt-edge securities alone attracted interest.

The over-all tone of the market was indefinite, although the higher-priced group developed strength and there were numerous cases of individual progress in other departments, particularly tobacco shares.

Joining the gilt-edge group in the new markup were India stocks and some foreign bonds. In the latter group, Czech 8s were a feature on the upside.

The quickening demand for equities of the medium-priced division was attributed partly to reinvesting of funds in advance of Indian and London County Council repayments as well as to a shortage of floating supplies in some issues.

Some support was noted for kaffirs but at the end of the session little price change had been recorded.

Wheat Prices Push Upward in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP)—Wheat prices pushed upward almost two cents a bushel again today, extending the strong recovery move which has been under way since last Thursday and has added 5 to 6 cents to values in four sessions. Current prices are the highest since January.

After digesting profit taking during the first half of the session, the market resumed its upward course in a renewal of buying attributed to professional and outside investment as well as consuming sources. Prospects of an increase loan rate and gossip about the effect on commodities of the lend-lease bill continued to dominate the trade. Japanese interests were reported to have taken approximately 1,000,000 bushels of Pacific Coast wheat over the past two weeks. Chinese interests were understood to be in the market for flour.

Cotton Prices Jump $1 a Bale Today

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Cotton jumped more than $1 a bale today in a broad upswing in commodity prices ascribed partly to the Senate passage of the lease-lend bill for British aid.

The early rise in cotton, long this country's chief export, was whittled down later but futures retained most of the gains.

Traders seemed to think increased help for England would provide a larger export outlet as well as stimulate home consumption of farm products.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	M'r 1
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	6	6	6	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	2	15	14¾	14¾	M'r 7
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	16	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+ ¾
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	2	½	½	½	M'r 7
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (⅛)	6	4⅝	4½	4½	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	4	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅝
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	9	8¼	9	+1
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	3	17¼	17	17¼	+1
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1⅛g)	7	22¼	21¼	22¼	+ ⅞
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	10	147¼	146¼	147	+ ¾
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	Feb24
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	3	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	23	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	3	73	73	73	M'r 7
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1⅛e)	18	29⅞	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
17¾	15	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	15	14⅞	15	
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	M'r 8
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Feb28
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅝
17¾	14⅜	Am AgChi(1.30g)	1	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	48	47½	48	+1½
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	1	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅝
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	3	34¾	34	34¾	— ¾
13¼	11⅛	Am Cable & R	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	1	84½	84½	84½	
185	178⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	180	180	180	Feb27
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	7	26⅝	25¾	26⅞	+ ⅞
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	5	60¼	60¼	60¼	+1¼
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	2	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	M'r 7
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	5	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 4
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	M'r 4
13½	9½	Am Crys S (1⅝g)	13	14	13¾	14	+ ½
17⅜	11⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
4⅜	3¾	Am European	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	3	½	½	½	
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 8
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 3
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	13	37½	36½	37½	+1¼
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	3½	3⅜	3½	
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
1¾	1½	Am Ice	3	1½	1½	1½	
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	3	20	20	20	M'r 6
4¼	3⅜	Am Internat'l	6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13¼	12⅛	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb25
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 4
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	21	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ½
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	86	85¼	86	+1
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'r 7
3⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	23	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅝
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'r 8
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	3	40⅜	40¼	40¼	— ¼
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	6	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	29	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	23	14¾	14⅛	14¾	+ ⅝
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (.80)	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (1½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	17	40⅞	39¾	40⅞	+ ¾
154	142	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	141	141	141	—1¾
54	49½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50	50	50	M'r 8
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	13	24⅝	23¼	24⅝	+1⅛
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅜
16¾	13	Am Sug R (½g)	43	18¼	17¼	18¼	+1½
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	+2¼
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	Feb26
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	15	165	161⅞	164⅞	+3⅜
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	6	68¼	68	68	— ¼
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	69⅜	69⅛	69⅜	+ ½
159	149⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149½	149½	149½	M'r 6
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	7	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	7	56½	55½	56¼	+ ¾
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	18	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅜
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	*75	25½	24⅛	25⅜	+1
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13	13	13	M'r 8
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	4	10⅜	10	10⅜	M'r 6
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb27
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27¼	27	27¼	M'r 6
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+1¾
5½	4½	Armour Ill	50	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	6	56	55	56	+2
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	4	30⅛	30	30	+ ⅛
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (¼g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb27
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (⅛g)	1	5	5	5	+ ½
7⅝	5⅜	Ass'd Dry Goods	19	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	M'r 8
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95	95	95	M'r 8
35⅛	34	Associates (2a)	1	34	34	34	M'r 7
24⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	79	24½	23¾	24½	+1
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	6	66⅛	66	66⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	21	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	20	18¼	17¼	18⅛	+1⅛
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	11	22½	20¾	22½	+2¼
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	12	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	M'r 8
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48	48	48	— ¼
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 1
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	32	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
		B					
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	26	15¾	14⅞	15¾	+1
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 7
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'r 7
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	2	8	8	8	
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	72	24¾	23½	24¾	+1½
30½	27½	Bayuk (1½)	4	30¾	30⅜	30½	+ ½
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	—3½
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	30	36½	35¾	36½	+ ½
20⅞	19½	Benef I L (.45g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ¼
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	28	80¾	78⅝	80¾	+2½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	M'r 5
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	3	27½	27¼	27½	
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	5	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	11	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	17	17	17	Feb26
18⅜	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	37	16¾	15¾	16¾	+ ¾
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	5	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅝
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co (.30g)	14	19	18⅞	19	
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	10	19	18¼	19	+ ¾
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb25
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35½	35½	35½	M'r 3
4½	4	Brew Corp(.10g)	6	4	4	4	
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	6	11	11	11	+ ¼
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	17	23	22	23	+1
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	
44¼	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	M'r 7
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb24
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 7
30¼	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'r 5
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	38	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	4	4⅛	4	4	
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 8
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	2	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ⅜
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	33	32½	32½	— ¼
18½	16¾	Burling Mill (1)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 6
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	M'r 3
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	16	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	2	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅞	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3¼	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
		C					
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	9	19¼	18¼	19¼	+ ¾
53	51⅜	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Feb15
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	11	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal-& Hec (¼g)	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¾
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry(.60)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ½
3¼	2¾	Capital Adm A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	M'r 3
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	48½	48½	48½	+1½
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	45½	44	45½	+1½
28⅝	22	Celanese (½g)	15	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	6	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
21⅜	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	M'r 6
6¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	5	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅜
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb20
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	6	32	30½	32	+2
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 7
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ½
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb20
44½	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	19	39¾	38⅞	39¾	+ ⅝
102½	98¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	M'r 5
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
2	1½	Chi & E Ill A	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
ll	⅄	Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 4
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 4
14¾	9⅜	Chi Pneu T (1g)	43	14¾	13¾	14¾	+1¼
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	39½	39½	39½	M'r 7
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	M'r 6
⅄	⅄	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅄	⅄	⅄	
¼	⅄	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 4
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 3
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 3
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	21	13⅜	12⅜	13	+ ⅝
2⅞	1⅞	Childs Co	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
72½	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	85	69	66⅝	69	+2½
10⅜	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 8
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	36	36	36	M'r 4
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28	28	28	M'r 7
30¾	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	23	31⅜	30½	31⅜	+1⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	11	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	4	96	94¾	96	+1¾
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	M'r 5
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	•1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	24⅜	Collins & A 2¼g	1	25	25	25	
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅜
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
21	18⅛	Colum Br B .45g	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77	76	77	+1
67⅜	43¾	Colum Pict	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23	23	23	+ ½
80⅛	75	Col Carb (1g)	1	76	75	76	+1
31	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	•7	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	M'r 7
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	36⅛	35¾	36	
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	5	105⅛	105	105	M'r 4
11⅜	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	9	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
ll	⅝	Com'th & South	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
54	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	53½	53	53½	— ⅛
30½	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	7	28⅞	28¾	28¾	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb26
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	2	17⅝	17½	17½	
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	43	26⅝	25	26⅝	+1⅜
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	3	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
7⅜	5⅞	Cons Cop (½e)	21	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ½
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	19	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
107⅜	105	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	105¼	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
ll	½	Con Film Ind	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 6
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 6
3½	2⅝	Cons Laundries	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 8
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (⅛g)	31	5½	5½	5½	
1	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r 1
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	M'r 6
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
7⅜	5⅜	Cont Bak (B)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	M'r 8
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	1	37¼	36¾	37¼	+1
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	5	8⅛	8	8	
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅞
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	44	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅜
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	8	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
23½	18⅞	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	19	19	19	
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	2	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ¾
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	52½	52	52	Feb18
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	11	46½	45¾	46½	+ ¾
47⅜	37⅜	Coty Inc (½e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	ll	ll	ll	
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	13	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅞
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	11	5¼	5	5	— ¼
27⅝	22⅝	Crown C&S(½e)	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41	41	41	Feb27
15⅜	12⅜	Crown Zel (½g)	14	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
47¼	36½	Crucible Steel	42	43	41	43	+1¾
98½	84½	Crucible pf (5)	1	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅞
4⅞	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	76	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
16½	13	Cudahy Pack	6	14½	13¾	14½	+ ¾
25	21½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
17⅛	13⅜	Cur

Commerce and Finance

Steel Buying Zooms as Orders for 4th Quarter Pour In

Business and Industry

New York Life Assets Show A Big Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The New York Life Insurance Co. paid $204,394,345 to policy holders or beneficiaries during 1940, according to the annual report just released by George L. Harrison, President. In the last 10 years the company's payments to policy holders and beneficiaries have exceeded $2,180,000,000.

Admitted assets as of Dec. 31, 1940, amounted to $2,869,735,205, an increase of $107,456,722 over the previous year. The company's investments in bonds aggregated $1,827,000,000, of which about $800,000,000 consisted of United States Government obligations, either direct or fully guaranteed. This represented an increase of about $100,000,000 over the close of 1939.

Many New Policies

During 1940 new insurance amounted to $425,970,300. There were 210,896 new policy contracts made, the average size being $2,020. Although the volume of new business was slightly less than in the previous year, there was said to be a substantial reduction in the volume of terminations, particularly lapses and surrenders.

On Dec. 31, 1940, the company had 2,925,775 insurance policies in force for a total of $6,895,182,749, representing an increase of 53,541 in number of policies and $64,347,953 in amount in the year.

At the end of 1940 the company had on its books 31,741 first mortgage loans on real estate, which, less reserves, amounted to approximately $420,000,000. About 87 per cent of these mortgage loans, numbering 27,656, was for less than $10,000 each and aggregated more than $117,000,000. About 60 per cent, or 18,928, was for less than $5,000 each and aggregated more than $60,000,000. About $70,000,000 of the company's real estate loans were insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

It was disclosed in the report that the company's total real estate mortgage loans was written down $26,000,000 to the estimated value at the end of the year. Real estate owned by the company also was marked down in 1940 and was carried at the estimated market value of $109,127,731.

Other assets included were policy loans of $309,207,081; stocks, preferred and guaranteed, $89,621,301; cash, $50,740,231; miscellaneous $61,528,866.

In the liabilities the largest item was $2,322,671,554, the insurance and annuity reserve computed by the Superintendent of Insurance. The sum of $38,747,490 was set aside in the liabilities for dividends payable to policyholders in 1941. In addition to a voluntary investment reserve of $50,000,000, the company had at the end of the year a surplus of $127,073,603 reserved for general contingencies.

Interests Protected

"In recent years," said Mr. Harrison, "for various reasons, the individual who has accumulated savings during the course of the year has been more and more hesitant, or has experienced greater and greater difficulty, in making his own private investment of these savings.

"As a result the public has put larger amounts of savings into such institutions as life insurance companies. But these savings are not stagnant or idle. In large part they are turned back into the blood stream of the national economy through investments and loans which these institutions make in accordance with the laws of the various States.

"In the past ten years the investments and loans of all life insurance companies in the country have grown from approximately $20,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000."

National Steel Net $7.76 Share

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Earnings of the National Steel Corporation in 1940, including all charges except the excess profits tax, were $17,112,315, equal to $7.76 per share on 2,204,667 shares of capital stock outstanding, Chairman E. T. Weir reported.

After deduction of $2,045,974 provided for the excess profits tax, net earnings were $15,066,340, equal to $6.83 a share. Mr. Weir pointed out that the total amount disbursed in dividend payments was $5,506,042, equal to $2.50 per share, whereas the $12,528,618 paid during the year in federal, state and local taxes was equal to $6.68 per share of stock or $590.36 for each employee. Pay rolls amounted to $40,577,125, an increase of approximately $4,000,000 over 1939.

Rise in Canadian Flax Production Is Favored

WINNIPEG (CP)—The National Flaxseed Committee has expressed the belief that a small increase in Canadian flax production "would be in the national interest."

In a report issued following a meeting here, the committee said it is informed that "an increase in domestic consumption of flaxseed may be expected in 1941, and that possibilities exist for a small increase in export demand."

"It would be in the national interest if the 1941 crop were increased slightly over the 3,750,000 bushels produced in 1940 when conditions favored high yields to an unusual degree," said the statement.

Reports Progress

Wide World

George L. Harrison

President of New York Life Insurance Co.

United Corp. Asks For Right to Be An Investment Company

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United Corporation asked the Securities Commission to approve a plan designed to change its status from that of a public utility holding company to an investment company.

United has more than $600,000,000 of assets, largely securities of utility companies. Under its proposal, it would divert itself of control of four companies by yielding its voting rights while retaining ownership of equity securities.

The company stated that it holds the following percentages of voting securities in the four companies: Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, 19.6; Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, 23.2; Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, 13.9; and the United Gas Improvement Company, 26.1.

United's application covered these major points:

1. United would not exercise any right as an owner of securities to vote for any proposal coming before stockholders of the four companies, except with permission of the SEC.

2. United would not have any officer or director who at the same time was an officer or director of any of the four companies.

3. United would not engage in any transaction with or participate in the underwriting of any issue of securities for the four companies, except when approved by the SEC.

4. United will reduce its holdings of the securities of the four companies from time to time when the directors feel that they may be disposed of advantageously.

The plan is subject to the approval of a majority of United's stockholders. The company said that if the plan became effective, it would ask the SEC to declare it to be not a holding company.

Tool Shipments To England Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—Shipments of machine tools to England fell off sharply in January, although that country received 77 per cent of all metal working machinery sold abroad, the Commerce Department reported.

Consignments to Britain were valued at $16,902,862, a decline of $2,671,384 from December and the lowest figure since September. However, total exports of machine tools dropped more than $4,000,000 to $24,400,387 in January, apparently as a result of licensing restrictions imposed last year.

Sales to Canada increased from $3,006,449 in December to $3,806,043 in January.

Shipments to most other large buyers declined. Russia was the destination of only $95,238 worth of machine tools in January, compared with $459,960 in December, and Japan's purchases fell from $664,849 to $217,268.

New Fast Photoflash Lamp Is Announced

CLEVELAND, March 10 (AP)—General Electric Co. announced today a new photoflash lamp which reaches its peak of intensity in 1-200th of a second—four times faster than a midget bulb now in use.

The new "speed midget" runs its entire life in 1-10th second. It produces less light than the old midget, but the company said its flash had been found ample when used with fast films now available.

Daily Reports Required On 6 Commodity Futures

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Claud Wickard issued regulations, effective March 17, requiring daily reports from futures commission merchants and large traders in lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, soy bean oil, cottonseed meal and soybean meal.

Trading in these commodities was recently brought under federal regulation. Commission merchants and large traders in grain, cotton and several other commodity futures have been making such reports to the Commodity Exchange Administration for several years.

Realism Urged in Research Studies on Economy of Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—With the economy of the United States beset by a confusion of domestic and world influences [including continuation of the disastrous effects of the depression and of methods employed to overcome it, the European war, and defense preparations], research organizations studying the future of our economy are faced with a serious task, according to J. Steele Gow, Director of the Falk Foundation.

In an analysis accompanying the foundation's report for 1939 and 1940, Mr. Gow continued, "We must reject the contention that the American economy has already reached its full growth and that its future is one of static maturity. Rather, we must recognize that the unfilled needs of the masses of our people constitute a prime frontier for economic development.

Opportunity for Growth

"We must, therefore, put a premium on all policies and practices which will realize this opportunity for growth. Such growth is our most dependable base for national defense and for the economic security of the individual citizen."

"America's situation today," he said, "requires that her problems as a nation be a primary concern of all facilities of research, in whatever field, and that specialists in each field working co-operatively with those in related fields raise their sights in an attempt to see farther along the road into the future."

With the obligations which this task puts upon organizations like the Falk Foundation, which subsidize economic research studies, such studies, Mr. Gow pointed out, must, now more than ever, be formulated in realistic terms.

Publications Issued

The report lists four publications issued in 1939 and 1940 covering findings of Falk Foundation studies. These included three prepared by the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., on "Government and Economic Life," "Productivity, Wages, and National Income," and "Wartime Control of Prices." The fourth made by the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York City, was a study entitled "The Output of Manufacturing Industries, 1899-1937."

Grants totaling over $200,000 were made in the two years for studies on such subjects as prices, production, bases of national prosperity, public relief, and one on the economics of the refugee problem in the Dominican Republic.

The foundation reported assets at the end of 1940 of $5,051,129, compared with assets of $5,450,969 at the end of the preceding year. Grants voted in 1940 amounted to $129,800 and in 1939, $111,684. On grants voted in 1939, 1940 and earlier, the foundation paid $182,506 in 1940 and $159,123 in 1939.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market moved indecisively last week, but this in itself seemed a somewhat favorable sign, for having got up to the trend line of the recent decline, it didn't turn down again, but went up slightly further—on the now customary small volume. Wednesday was the smallest full trading day since last August.

The turning point seemed to come with the 200,000-share distribution of U. S. Steel at 57 by Smith, Barney & Co. On its preliminary announcement, Steel sold down to 57, and the day after the distribution—which was done in about a half hour—Steel gave signs of being "stabilized" or supported. However, the following day it rallied to well above the distribution price, the market seeming to be buoyed up by (a) the successful distribution, (b) the strength in commodities, and (c) the announcement of Bethlehem's continuing heavy back-log.

The business news continues as good as ever, but probably contributed neither one way nor the other to the market's action. March auto output is now scheduled at 530,000, keeping up the fast clip of recent months and indicating that it will continue as long as the men and materials are available; and incidentally the spread of priorities seems to be inducing other nondefense industries to follow the motors' example and speed up the production before men and materials are sidetracked by priorities into the defense program. One more means of enforcing priorities developed when SEC Commissioner Pike indicated that hereafter the Commission will require that in offering prospectuses it must be stated if there is any danger that priorities may shut the borrowing industry from raw materials—which statement would almost automatically made the issue unmarketable.

The Steel Situation

Steel operations recovered to 97½ per cent and orders continue to exceed output, with defense preference orders running round 35 per cent of new bookings, and the others being strung out from July to November, principal restrictions being on nickel steel alloys. There is a suspicion here that the President's giving of publicity to Gano Dunn's finding that steel capacity is enough, was partly aimed at heading off civilian-industry forward buying, like Mr. Stettinius' reassuring statement on aluminum last November.

A big question in steel now is, of course, how large a wage increase will have to be granted and whether it will force higher steel prices. The Corporation has offered an advance of 2½ cents an hour, but SWOC says "not enough."

Rail earnings continue to improve. January net operating income of $62,000,000 was the best for the month since 1929; February's will probably turn out correspondingly well, and current carloadings are very high, with the prospect of continuing high through March, possibly up to the 800,000-car level, due to advance coal buying in anticipation of a possible coal strike if wage negotiations fall through. Despite wide publicity, the number of defense program strikes continues of small retarding effect except in the case at Allis-Chalmers.

Commodities Hold Firm

Commodities were again firm in three catgories. In the first place crop prices are strong for political reasons. There are now three farm program bills before Congress with a faint chance of passing. The best chance is that of the Department of Agriculture's bill to increase the penalties on non-co-operators in a quota system, for production of wheat, cotton, and corn is running away and causing continued piling up of the CCC holdings with no hope of reversal except through curtailment.

Wheat farmers will have to vote on a quota system in May and corn farmers in the fall; cotton farmers already have one. The second important bill is the Bankhead bill to raise loan values on quotaed crops to 100 per cent, which is very bullish, and the third is the Fulmer bill in the House to impose the income certificate plan, or disguised processing tax, which is very bearish. On the legislative prospects of these two bills, each of which has substantial backing, farm crop prices seesaw.

Second bullish influence in the commodities is the tightening ship situation, affecting principally Far Eastern commodities like tin, rubber, sugar, and spices. The sharp rise in freight costs from the Philippines is the chief reason for a rise in duty-paid sugar raws to the highest level since the first month of the war, and pepper is up on the rumor that Dutch authorities will give cargo space preference to tin and rubber.

Non-Ferrous Metals Tighter

There is an increasingly tight situation in the non-ferrous metals, but it is not reflected in price but in the spreading of priorities. Aluminum, magnesium nickel, and neoprene rubber are already under formal priorities, and zinc will probably soon be; zinc stocks have declined to two days' supply. There is a tight situation in copper, despite RFC buying from South America, and there is talk of giving lead cargo priority from the Latin American sources.

President Martin of the New York Stock Exchange created quite a stir with his farewell speech as he will probably be drafted. He said he should have received more support; that the Board of Governors should be cut in size and put on salary; and he criticized, not the regulation of the securities markets, but the caliber of the SEC men doing it—which brought a swift retort from the SEC and also a good deal of sympathy from the Street.

The whole government market is now wearing out penciis figuring the spread between taxable and tax-exempt issues, with the new Treasury taxable bond offering; the outcome is still vague for lack of exact comparisons; it looks as though the spread will be below 48 points, but it will probably widen as more tax-exempts are replaced with taxables. Most of the recent capital flotations have drifted off dealers' shelves, and a new wave of offerings may start in a month or so, particularly of utility refundings.

1940 Wool Output Highest on Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that the 1940 production of wool in the United States totalled 449,763,000 pounds with a local market value of $110,058,000.

The production was the largest on record. The income, however, was exceeded in five other years.

Of the amount produced, 387,763,000 pounds was shorn wool and 62,000,000 pounds pulled wool. In 1939, shorn wool production was 377,397,000 pounds and pulled wool production was 64,500,000 pounds.

The number of sheep shorn last year was reported at 48,479,000 compared with 47,394,000 in 1939 and 45,496,000 during the 10-year (1928-38) average.

The department said the local market price of shorn wool averaged 28.4 cents per pound compared with 22.3 cents in 1939.

N. Y. Shipbuilding Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Shipbuilding Corp. reported for 1940 a net profit of $2,334,261, equal to $4.67 a share on the participating stock and $4.67 a share on the founders stock. The profit was the largest shown during the last 14 years, according to corporate manuals covering that period. In 1939 the company's profit was $928,264, equal to $1.61 a share on the participating and founders stocks. The property is at Camden, N. J.

Steel Output Up One Point To 97½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States increased 1 point to 97½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Problems of the steel industry multiply," continues the report, "though none are considered unsolvable. Though occasionally some maker notes a temporary letdown in demand the over-all picture is one of continuing record-breaking buying. Though many expect an ease of pressure in second half such is not yet in sight.

"An epidemic of 'machinery fatigue' has developed on a mild scale. Strikes hinder in several areas and shortages of certain coating and alloy materials cut production in several instances, such as galvanized sheet manufacture which has fallen 4 points in a week to 77 per cent.

Large Orders Booked

"On the brighter side is the fact that consumers have places on order books by now for the major part of their 1941 requirements which should ease future purchasing. Moreover the United States is merely in a state of defense rather than actual war, which means that materials are being accumulated and not destroyed, hence without need for continual replenishment, except of course where exports to Britain are involved.

"An important development of the week is that no more steel preference ratings are being named, a change which resulted from President Roosevelt's declaration of Feb. 28 that there would be no need for priorities on steel for the present. It is learned, further, that the preference ratings named in the past resulted from misunderstanding, since preference ratings can be given only to items on the critical list—and steel at no time has been thus classified.

Buying Is Heavy

"The bulk of steel orders is now for late third quarter delivery. Many consumers are now turning in specifications for fourth quarter, this being possible where needs are well standardized, as in bolt and nut manufacture. On only very few items can second quarter steel still be purchased. Promised deliveries on current orders range from three weeks for wire rope to eleven months for several makers of galvanized sheets, the shortage of zinc limiting the latter.

"Tin plate demand has become exceedingly brisk to make up for lost time, though with some producers still able to promise delivery in two months. Canned food needs for armed forces intensifies tin plate buying.

"Some steel users have implied that they are willing to buy for 1942 delivery, but producers are not yet ready. Automobile makers surprise the steel trade by both the long-protracted spell of buying and the large tonnages constantly purchased, the buyers perhaps fearing cutting off of civilian supplies.

"New shipbuilding programs will require an additional 1,000,000 tons of steel over the next year or more. This includes about 550,000 tons of plates, shapes and bars now being distributed for 200 government cargo ships. An option on 100 more of the same type is pending, requiring 275,000 tons of steel. An option for 60 more vessels for the British, to be built here and needing 180,000 tons of steel, also pends."

Mexican Railways To Pay Off Deficit

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The government-operated national railways of Mexico will start paying monthly installments of 1,200,000 pesos (about $240,000) at once on an accumulated operating deficit estimated at 13,000,000 pesos (about $2,600,000), it was announced officially.

The money is to be paid chiefly to firms, some in the United States, from whom equipment has been purchased or rented, said the announcement issued by the office of General Enrique Estrada, general manager of the 9,000-mile system.

There was no indication of how the lines would obtain the necessary funds. The deficit accumulated since the lines were expropriated in 1938 and turned over to the 50,000 employees. General Estrada was appointed in January when the worker administration was discontinued.

7-Year Contracts Planned For 'Movie' Executives

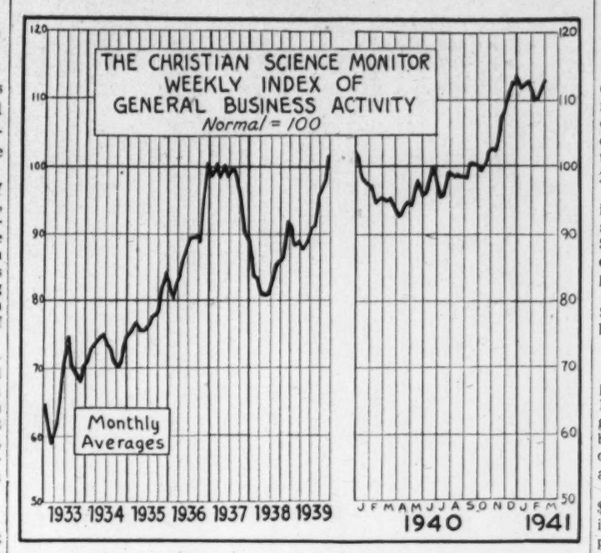
NEW YORK (AP)—Boards of directors of Universal Pictures, Inc., and Universal Corp. have authorized contracts covering the services of senior operating executives for a seven-year period from Jan. 1, 1941, the companies announced.

The contracts call for annual salaries for the group ranging from $62,400 to $91,000 during the first two years and thereafter from $75,400 to $117,000.

Additional incentive compensation is also provided, the announcement said, through a profit-sharing plan under which the executives will receive a percentage of the operating income up to $2,500,000 and an additional percentage of operating income above that figure.

Executives with whom the new contracts have been executed are J. Cheever Cowdin, Chairman; Nathan J. Blumberg, President; Charles D. Prutzman, Clifford Work, William A. Scully, Joseph H. Seidelman, and Matthew Fox, Vice-Presidents.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Further Rise in Week



Advancing sharply in the closing week of Febuary, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity recovered all of its losses early last month and reached the best level since the first part of January. At 112.9 (prel.) on March 1 the index compared with 111.4 on Feb. 22 and 114.2 on Jan. 4. A year ago on March 2, the index registered 95.4.

The rise in the index was due wholly to an upturn in miscellaneous freight carloadings which countered seasonal expectations with an increase in the weekly total to the best level since last November. On an adjusted basis the index regained a good share of its losses in the previous two weeks.

Partially offsetting the gain in the loadings component were moderate declines in the other two components, electric power production and bank debits outside New York City. Debits slumped somewhat more than usual on an intramonthly basis and power output, although slightly higher than the previous week, showed less than the usual rebound from the holiday week.

Steel operations were boosted a point last week to 97 per cent of capacity and with bookings extending far into 1941 the outlook continues favorable despite the hindrances of strikes, shutdowns for repairs and shortages of certain materials.

Automobile production is being maintained at levels well above a year ago.

Retail sales recorded increases last week in line with seasonal expectations, with gains of 7 to 12 per cent reported for the country compared with a year ago.

Commodity prices were somewhat higher in the week, reflecting the effect of shipping shortages on imported materials.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mar 1.* 1941	Feb 22. 1941	Mar 2. 1940
Combined index	112.9	111.4	95.4
Bk debits outside NYC	109.2	110.0	87.5
Elec power production	112.4	113.6	101.7
Misc carloadings	117.7	109.8	90.5

*Preliminary

More Women, Children Seen Working In Southeast Than in Nation as Whole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There are relatively more women and children working in the southeast than in the nation as a whole, population data indicate, Dr. Carrie Glasser, assistant director of the New York Clothing Industry Survey, says in a study of "Wage Differentials" issued by the Columbia University Press.

"Nearly 19 per cent of children 10 years or under in the Southeast are found in gainful employments compared to 11 3 per cent for the entire nation," Dr. Glasser points out. "For the Far West this percentage is only 5.1 per cent, the Northwest 7.2 per cent, in the Middle States 7.7 per cent, in the Northeast 10.4 per cent, and 11.2 per cent in the Southwest.

"The number of women and children at work does not indicate to the full extent their additions to the labor supply. If a comparison of the working time of 100 working women in Alabama or Florida and 100 women in New York were made, marked differences would undoubtedly be observed. For by the end of 1935 Alabama and Florida had no limitations of daily working hours, whereas in New York an eight-hour limit had been set for many occupations.

"While other Southern states provide some legal limit, in most cases this is still high. North Carolina allows an eleven-hour working day, Tennessee ten and a half hours, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi have ten-hour laws. With respect tsotate regulation of the working age and conditions of work of minors, the Southern states have also done relatively less than the Northern states."

Container Corp. Plans New Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Container Corporation of America, Chicago, filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement for 50,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, no par value.

The company said that it would use $3,950,000 of the proceeds for the payment of a like amount of promissory notes, and would put the balance in its general funds.

Dillon, Read & Company, New York, was listed as the principal underwriters. Other underwriters, the dividend rate and the offering price of the new stock will be disclosed later.

Canada's External Trade Shows Gain

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) Canada's external trade, excluding gold, was valued at $187,335,121 in January compared with $161,957,982 in the same month last year, Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Imports were valued at $98,382,462 against $71,104,145 and domestic exports at $86,921,468 compared with $90,100,133.

Sugar Imports Reported Well Ahead of Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that imports of sugar this year have been running far ahead of a year ago.

The imports totaled 859,646 short tons, raw value, during January and February compared with 501,201 tons in the corresponding period of 1940.

The imports included 404,267 tons from Cuba, 224,454 from the Philippines, 159,522 from Puerto Rico and 61,615 from Hawaii.

Un. Aircraft 1940 Profit Record High

NEW YORK (AP)—United Aircraft Corp., one of the nation's primary producers of fighting aircraft engines and planes, reported an increase of 150 per cent in production and 40 per cent in profits last year over 1939.

The company's consolidated net income was $13,139,984, or $4.94 a share, compared with $9,375,436, or $3.53 a share in 1939—and 1939 established an earnings and output record.

On Dec. 31, the company had $445,122,070 of unfilled orders on hand—another record.

1,000 Engines a Month

The report indicated the company is turning out more than 1,000 high-power, air-cooled engines a month, a far greater number than the whole American industry was manufacturing a year ago.

"Shipments were increased from $51,161,599 in 1939 to $126,754,830 in 1940," said the report. "Over 70 per cent of all shipments were destined for the French and British.

"In the case of the Pratt & Whitney aircraft division, production capacity of approximately 200,000 horsepower monthly has been increased to more than 1,000,000 in December, 1940; and the production capacity of the propellers division has increased in substantially the same proportion."

Developments in aviation were foreshadowed by the following:

"The officers of your corporation continue their unbroken faith in the highly developed American air-cooled engine.

Develops Supercharger

"It is believed that the advent of an engine of 2,000 horsepower will render obsolescent all smaller engines, regardless of type, for those categories of pursuit and bombing planes in which the requirements for performance and for load-carrying ability are continually increasing. . . .

"The Pratt & Whitney aircraft division has also perfected an advanced type of supercharger which permits the development of high engine powers at extreme altitudes.

"This device is of great importance in the struggle for military advantage. Its availabiliy in current quantity production is most timely, since it is believed that no equally effective supercharger is available to any other country."

Also reported was a fourfold increase in employees, from 5,200 two years ago to 20,500 three months ago, with the employment curve still rising.

New York City Plans Serial Bond Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The City of New York will issue in the near future $40,000,000 in serial bonds for water supply, docks, schools and various other purposes, Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick said.

He said a portion of the issue would be reserved for sale to the sinking funds and the balance would be sold to the public.

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section

March 15, 1941

THE RAF TRIES AMERICA'S WINGS — R. Maillard Stead

The RAF compares the performance of American-made planes with their own hard-used machines and their chief comment is "there are not enough of them."

GREENLAND: AMERICA'S ARCTIC ALLY — Carolyn Cox

Why Canada and the United States have joined their economic and diplomatic forces to maintain a neutral and strategically useful Greenland.

EUROPE IS LISTENING — Harlan Trott

How people in conquered Europe learn of what is happening in the world through American short-wave broadcasts and how they react in the support imparted by radio contact with the free nations.

MAKING DEMOCRACY DYNAMIC — Henry W. Steiger

The positive factors in the present European conflict whereby the democracies can take a firm mental stand for freedom of thought and action.

FLOWER SHOWS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRING — William H. Clark

Gorgeous flowers from extensive greenhouses mingle with the humblest of backyard plantings in America's great spring flower shows as gardeners, old and young, flock to reap the inspirational and educational harvest.

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Business Hits Rapid Pace In Chicago Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Steel mills of this area turn the night sky a glowing amber as they set new production records. Other industries pour out millions expanding their plants to take care of defense orders. As a result, Chicago area business, all the way down to the little dress shop and the perfume counter in the big department store, feels the spur of the new national policy.

January now stands out as a period of the most marked upturn in recent Chicago business history, finds the Chicago Association of Commerce. Items that are generally regarded as telling indices of business—factory pay rolls, carloadings, and pig iron production—were all up over January of last year. Pay rolls were 18 per cent larger, carloadings 25 per cent, iron production 31 per cent.

A lot more shiny new automobiles hummed along the boulevards of Chicago and its suburbs. To be exact, the increase in new cars was 21 per cent over January of 1940.

Building Rises

Building contracts, too, were substantially higher. Actual contracts awarded showed a total cost of $12,919,000 this January as compared with $4,506,000 last year. The only important recessions, according to the Association of Commerce report, were in property transfers, stock exchange trading, street car rides, and livestock processing. And there was a peculiar situation at the airport—more departures than last January, but fewer arrivals. (How that came about the Commerce people just can't figure out.)

For the State of Illinois as a whole, pay rolls declined in January, but the Illinois Department of Labor declares that the current drop should not be regarded as indicative of any change in the present trend toward increased industrial activity. It calls it a normal seasonal decline. When the decline is broken down by types of activity, it is found that the decrease in manufacturing employment was less than normal.

Wages were higher than the preceding January, the Illinois Department found. Average for January, 1940, was $27.18. This year it was $28.58. For the year as a whole, wages paid workers in industrial plants were almost 14 per cent greater during 1940 than in 1939.

Broad Business Gain

Business conditions in the five mid-west States that make up the Seventh Federal Reserve district —Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan—are showing trends quite similar to those evident in Chicago.

"Effects of the national defense program are becoming increasingly felt as substantial segments of industrial capacity are being devoted to defense needs," states George J. Schaller, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Retail trade has been exceptionally good for the season, he reports. As for industrial activity, there were the usual post-holiday declines in non-durable goods industries, but employment in the durable goods industries was maintained at the high level of December.

The big steel mills of Gary and other Mid-west industrial centers are busy as steel output sets what Mr. Schaller calls "practically a record for the industry." Manufacturing of automobiles, he adds, is being maintained at record levels for the season, reflecting a desire to build up stocks while plants can still be used for non-defense activities, as well as lively consumer demand.

Department stores and retail shops have had good business in this five-state region, this review shows. Sales in the district for January were 10 per cent over last year's. Reports of the larger stores for the first two weeks of February showed an 18 per cent increase.

Agricultural prices on the other hand were not so good, this report finds. "The general tendency in agricultural markets has been one of hesitation and some weakness," it states. "Livestock has held up fairly well."

Plants Expanding

Defense orders are causing factories in the Chicago area to expand their plants, other reports show. During the 30 day period preceding Feb. 21 local industries earmarked more than $8,500,000 for plant and equipment additions.

Other concerns are simply shifting from one type of production to another. A washing machine plant is producing boosters for 37 MM shells. A feather product manufacturing house is putting out army pillows. A firm which makes children's scooters is manufacturing folding steel cots. Even novelty companies feel the effects of the defense program. One such company here is busy with army orders for celluloid rules, charts, and scales.

A review of the defense activity in the Chicago area shows a variety of important army equipment being manufactured here. Among them are tank trucks, artillery caissons, radial Diesel engines, howitzer carriages, 90 mm. antiaircraft guns, mechanical time fuses, and 155 MM shell guns.

Hewitt Rubber Profit Off

Hewitt Rubber Corporation announces for the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, net earnings after charges and taxes of $280,701 or $1.68 a share on the total Common Stock outstanding. This compares with earnings of $358,810 or $2.15 per share for the year 1939.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3s 48-46	110.4	110.4	110.4
9 2½s 53-49	106.12	106.12	106.12
1 2½s 51-50	106.21	106.21	106.21
5 2¾s 54-51	108.24	108.24	108.24
1 2¼s 53-51	104.20	104.20	104.20
16 2¼s 60-55	109.16	109.15	109.15
3 2¾s 63-58	108.30	108.29	108.30

Home Owners Loan

7 2¼s 44-42	102.21	102.21	102.21

New York City Bond

17 3s 80	101½	101⅜	101½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	99¾	99¾	99¾
32 Alleghany cv 5s 44	95¼	95	95¼
6 Alleghany cv 5s 49	82	81⅞	81⅞
15 Alleghany 5s 50 st	61¼	61	61¼
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102¾	102⅝	102¾
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Am&For P 5s 2030	56	55½	56
6 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
7 Am T&T 5½s 43	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Am T&T 3s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Ang C Nitra deb 67	32	32	32
11 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 AT&SF 4s-1905-55	99	98⅝	99
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	104	103¾	103¾
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
23 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76	75¼	76
14 A C Line cit 4s 52	70½	70½	70½
204 A C Line 4½s 64	65	64⅝	65
3 A C Line 5s 45	81½	81¼	81½
8 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	32½	31½	31½
2 Alt GuWI 5s 59	86	86	86
53 B&O 95 st A	44½	43⅞	44¼
1 B&O 85 st C	49¾	49½	49¾
25 B&O 2000 st D	44	43¾	44
14 B&O 96 st F	44¼	43⅞	44¼
216 B&O cv 60 st	23¼	22⅞	23¼
19 B&O 4s 48	67¾	67¼	67¾
5 B&OPL&ExWV 4s 51	56½	56½	56½
3 B&OTC 4s 59	54½	54½	54½
6 Bell TPa 5s 60C	132½	132½	132½
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Beth Stl 3½s 60	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105½	105½	105½
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	102	102	102
3 Boston&Me 5s 67	74½	74	74
18 Boston&Me 4½s 70	24⅝	24½	24½
7 Boston&Me 4s 60	69	68½	69
2 Bos & NR AirL 4s 55	12	12	12
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	90½	90½	90½
3 Buf R&P 57 st	46⅝	46½	46⅝
5 Bush Term 5s 55	43	43	43
5 Bush Term 4s 52	69	69	69
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106½	106½	106½
1 Can Nat 5s '63 Oct	96	96	96
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93½	93½	93½
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '54	94	93¾	94
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93½	93½	93⅝
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	103½	103½	103½
3 Can Pac 5s '54	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	55½	55½	55½
5 Cero de Pas 5s '65	107	107	107
39 Celanese 3s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	92¾	92¾	92¾
4 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	22	22	22
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	50	50	50
1 Cen Pac 1st 6s '48	87½	87½	87½
2 C&O 4½s '92	132⅛	132⅛	132⅛
13 C&O 3½s '96 D	102½	102½	102½
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	103½	103⅜	103⅝
2 CB&Q 2½s '70 71 A	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
11 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98	97½	98
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	92	92	92
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	110½	110½	110½
90 Chic Gt West 4s '59	35¾	35½	35¾
3 Chi I & L 6s '66	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Chi I & L 5s '47	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
179 CMSP &Pac25s '75	8	7⅞	7⅞
37 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1½	1⅜	1⅜
55 CM&SP 4½s '89C	38	37¾	38
21 CM&SP 4½s '89E	38	37½	38
18 CM&SP gen 4s '89	37¼	36½	37¼
10 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	36½	36½	36½
16 Chic&NW 6½s'36	25¼	25	25⅛
29 Chi&NW gu 5s '87	21¼	20⅞	21¼
25 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1¾	1½	1½
16 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
20 Chi & NW 4s 87	20	19¾	20
2 Ahi & NW 4s 87 st	20	19¾	20
27 I RI & P 4½s 52A	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1¼	1¼
33 CRI & P 4s 88	17¾	17¼	17¾
22 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	9⅛	9	9¼
54 Int T&T 5s 55	108	108	108
6 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92¾	92½	92½
2 Childs Co 5s 43	27½	27½	27½
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108¾	108¾	108¾
19 CCC&StL 4½s 63	56¾	56¼	56¾
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
1 Col F & I 5s 70	77½	77½	77½
210 Col & So 4½s 80	15¼	14¾	15¼
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104½	104⅜	104½
3 Coml Mack Inc 69ww	36½	36½	36½
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	104	104
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	108¼	108¼	108¼
9 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	104⅞	105
3 Con Rys 4s 55Jan	22	22	22
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Crane Co 2¾s '50	100¾	100⅝	100¾
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	16	16	16
5 Cuba RR 7½s '46	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
3 Cuba R R 5s '52	18½	18½	18½
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	104	104	104
33 D & R G 4s '36	83⅝	81¼	83⅝
53 D & R & West 5s '78	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	100	100	100
1 Duluth SS&A 4s '37	19	19	19
10 El Auto L 2½s '50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s '70	105	105	105
91 Erie rfg 5s '67	19¼	18⅞	19¼
75 Erie rfg 5s '75	19¼	18⅞	19¼
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	84	83¼	84
67 Erie gen lien 4s '96	48½	45⅞	46½
5 Erie cv 4s '53 A	40	40	40
5 Erie cv 4s '53 B	40	40	40
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	105	105	105
4 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	102½	102½	102½
1 Firestn T&R 3½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74	87	87	87
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	84	84	84
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	46	46	46
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88	87½	88
6 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	103½	103½	103½
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	90	89¾	89¾
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	109	108¾	108¾
14 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101	100¾	101
21 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	96½	96½
2 Gt Nor 3½s 67	83¼	82⅝	82¾
1 G Bay & W deb B	5½	5½	5½
2 Gulf M & N 5s 50	84	84	84
2 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	64¾	64¾	64¾
19 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	40½	40½	40½
5 Gulf St Stl 5½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	79½	79¼	79½
2 Hocky V 4½s 99	127½	127½	127½
5 Hudson Coal 5sc '62A	28¾	28	28¾
9 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47¼	47	47
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12¼	12⅛	12¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	41	41	41
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42¼	42¼	42¼
5 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
9 LCa&StL&NO2½s 63A	44	43½	43½
3 IC&StL&NO 4½s 63	40⅞	40¾	40⅞
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98	98	98
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1½	1½	1½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	12⅛	11¾	12⅛
19 Int GtNor 1st 6s B	12	11½	12
25 Nnt Gt Nor 5s 56 C	12	11¾	12
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	69	68¾	69
6 Int Paper 6s 55	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103½	103½
11 Int Rys C A 6½s 57	85½	85	85½
57 Int T&T 4½s 52	43	42½	43
54 Int T&T 5s 55	45	44½	45
2 James F&Clea 4s 59	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	38	37⅝	37⅝
1 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Keith (B F) 6s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Kings Co Ltg 5s '54	107½	107¼	107¼
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59¾	59	59
5 L S & M S 3½s '97	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	29	29	29
1 Lhe & N Eng 4s '65A	94½	94½	94½
1 Leh G&N 4½s '54A	65	65	65
7 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	28	27¾	28
26 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
17 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	22¾	22½	22¾
1 Leh Val Term 5s '51	50	50	50
1 Libby McN 5s 4s '55	105	105	105
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	96	96	96
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	96½	96½	96½
8 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96⅜	96	96
5 Long Isl unif 4s '49	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 Loud&N 4½s 2003	98	98	98
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90½	90¼	90¼
1 Louis & N 3½s '50A	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	49½	49½	49½
1 Manat Sug 4s 57	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Market St Ry 7s 40	80½	80½	80½
1 Mead Corp 4½s 61	106½	106½	106½
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	112	112	112
19 Mich Cen 4½s 79	64½	64½	64½
1 Mid Ld Rlty 5s 63	105	105	105
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	34	34	34
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	68¾	68¾	68¾
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11⅝	11½	11⅝
24 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¼	11	11¼
154 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	20½	20	20½
104 M-K-Tex ap 5s 67	5⅝	5⅜	5½
46 M-K-T 4½s 78	17⅝	17	17½
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	31	30¾	31
18 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	17½	17	17
8 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	22	22	22
45 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	22⅝	22½	22⅝
50 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
35 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
17 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22⅝	22	22⅝
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	55	55	55
2 MonWPa Pub Svs 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104½	104½	104½
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¾	38¼	38¼
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34	34	34
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39	39	39
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
9 N Eng RR 5s 45	54¾	54¾	54¾
11 N Eng RR 4s45	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 N Eng T&T 4½s61B	124¾	124¾	124¾
1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 N O Tex&M 5s54B	39	39	39
15 NO Tex & M 4½s56	38	38	38
4 NY & Put 4s92	49¾	48½	48½
11 NYC rfg 5s2013	65¼	64¾	65¼
66 NYC 4½ 2013A	58¾	58¾	58½
23 NYC cn 4s58	63½	62½	63½
15 NYC 3½s46	94½	94¼	94½
8 NYC cv 3½s52	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 NYC Le Sh 3½s98	69	69	69
19 NY Chi&St L 6s42	96¼	96	96¼
1 NY Chi&St L 5½s74A	70¼	70¼	70¼
45 NY Chi&St L 4½s78	61¼	60¾	61¼
23 NY Chi&St L 4s66	62	61¾	62

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 NY Conn 3½s65	100⅝	100½	100⅝
3 NY Edis 3¼s65	108	108	108
2 NY G El H&P 4s49	114¾	114¾	114¾
38 NYNH&H cv 6s48	25	24⅞	25
8 NYNH&H clt 6s40	41	41	41
64 NYNH&H 4½s67	24½	23¾	24½
3 NYNH&H 4s47	22¼	22½	22¼
7 NYNH&H 4s55	22⅜	22	22⅜
34 NYNH&H 4s56	22¾	22⅜	22¾
31 NYNH&H 3½s54	21	21⅞	21½
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s56	21½	21¼	21½
6 NY O & W rfg 4s92	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 NY O&W gen 4s55	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4 NY Steam 3½s63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 NY S&W Term 5s43	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
5 NY Trap R 6s46st	100¼	100	100¼
5 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41 ct	91	91	91
12 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	15¾	15½	15¾
7 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	15¾	15¾	15¾
15 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65½	65	65½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 C	60	60	60
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53¼	53¼
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	77⅞	77¾	77¾
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42½	42½
1 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	4½	4½	4½
4 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¾	106½	106½
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	84	84	84
1 Pad&Jll 4½s 55	104½	104½	104½
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	95	95	95
3 Parmelee T 6s 44	42	42	42
10 Pen Co 4s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Pen RR gen 5s 68	112	111¾	112
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106¼	106	106
11 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93¼	92¾	93¼
14 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	101½	101⅛	101⅛
4 Pen RR 4s 48	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
5 Pen RR 4s 48 st	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94¼	94¼	94¼
11 Pen RR 3½s 52	89	89	89
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	76	76	76
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81 D	108	108	108
8 Phila Co 5s 67	107	107	107
8 Phila Co 5s 67	107	107	107
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110	110	110
1 PhReadC&I cv 6s 49	4½	4½	4½
1 PCC&SL 4s 57G	111	111	111
5 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	101	101	103
3 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	55⅜	55¼	55¼
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	55¼	55¼	55¼
6 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	55	54⅞	55
3 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	80	79¾	80
1 Potomac El P 3½s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Preased Stl C 5s 51	94	94	94
1 Pub SvcNoIll 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
1 Readg 4½s 97B	81½	81½	81⅜
6 Repub Stl 4½s 61	103¼	103½	103¾
2 Revere Copper 3¼s 60	89	89	89
8 Richfield Oil 4s 52	106½	106½	106½
8 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	40¼	40	40¼
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	12¼	12¼	12¼
10 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	33	33	33
7 St L S F 5s 60 B	11⅜	11	11⅜
5 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
17 St L S F 4½s '78	11¾	11¾	11¾
18 St L S F 4s '50 A	11¼	10⅞	11¼
4 St L S F 4s '50A ct	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
4 St L SW 5s '52	21¼	21	21¼
35 St L SF rfg 5s '90	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜
5 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
3 StP&KC ShL 4½s'41	74	73¾	74
28 SAA&A Pass 4s '43	84	84	84
5 Sante Fe P&P 5s '42	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
12 Seab A L cn 6s '45	5½	5⅜	5½
2 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Sea A L 4½s '50 st	4½	4½	4½
3 Shell Un 2½s '54	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Sou Pac 4½s '68	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81	47¼	46⅞	47
29 So Pac 4½s '69	47¼	46½	47
12 So Pac rfg 4s '55	63	62½	63
4 So Pac clt 4s '49	45½	45½	45½
10 So Pac 3½s P '46	57	56¾	56⅝
24 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50	49⅝	49⅞
6 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	77¼	77½	77½
2 South Ry 6½s '56	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	82	82	82
2 South Ry gen 4s '56	92⅜	92½	92½
28 South Ry gen 4s '56	60¼	59½	60¼
28 Spokane Int 5s '55	30	29	30
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Stand Oil NJ 2½s '54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	103	103	103
2 Superior Oil 3¼s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Tex Corp 3s '65	105	105	105
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	69	69	69
4 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Third Ave 5s '37	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Third Ave aj 5s '60	19	19	19
13 Third Ave 4s '60	59	58½	59
1 Tol&Oh Cen3½s'60	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111½	111½
2 Un Pac 4s '67	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Unit Bis Am 3½s'55	106	106	106
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	82¾	82¾	82¾
5 U S Steel 2.20s '50	101½	101½	101⅞
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
1 Va Ir C&C 5s '49	59	59	59
81 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
112 Wabash 1st 5s 39	51½	50	51¼
1 Wabash 2d 5s 39	17	16¾	16¾
106 Wabash 5s 80 D	11⅛	10⅝	11
1 Wabash Oma 3½s 41	10½	10½	10½
67 Wabash 5s 76 B	11	10⅝	11
143 Wabash 4½s 78C	11⅛	10½	11
11 Wabash 4s 54	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
10 Wabash DesM 4s 39	13½	13½	13½
1 WabashDet&Chi5s41	56½	56½	56½
6 WabashTol&Chi4s41	47¾	47¼	47¾
5 Warren Bros 6s 41	56	56	56
1 West Pen P 5s 63E	113½	113½	113½
3 West Shore 4s 2361	51	51	51
1 Westch Lt 3½s 67	108½	108½	108½
4 Westn Md 5½s 77A	94¾	94	94
49 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	20¼	19⅝	20¼
63 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	19¼	19	19
6 Western Un 5s 51	79	78¾	79
3 Western Un 5s 60	77½	77¼	77½
7 Western Un 4½s 50	75¼	75¼	75¼
9 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	105	105	105
14 Wis Cen 4s 49	30	29⅞	30
1 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	29	29	29
11 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	93½	93	93¼
11 Young S&T 3¼s 60	101¼	101	101¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 A	8	8	8
2 Antioquia 7s 45 D	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 Argentine 4½s 48	80½	80½	80½
9 Australia 5s 55	59	58⅝	58⅝
2 Australia 5s 57	59	59	59
6 Australia 4½s 58	50	50	50
1 Belgium 7s 55	75	75	75
5 Belgium 6½s 49	60¼	59	60¼
4 Belgium 6s 55	75	72½	75
3 Belgium 6s 55 asd	75	72½	75
1 Berlin City 6½s 50	18	18	18
2 Berl City El 6½s 51	21	21	21
20 Brazil 8s 41	19	19	19
4 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16½	16½	16½
7 Brazil 6½s 27

Text of Lend-Lease Bill In Form Passed by Senate

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 10—Here is the text of the Senate-approved British aid bill, the matter inserted by the Senate in the House-approved bill being inclosed in double parentheses:

An Act

Further to promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that this Act may be cited as "An act to promote the defense of the United States."

Section 2. As used in this Act—

(A) The term "defense article means—

(1) Any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel, or boat;

(2) Any machinery, facility, tool, material, or supply necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, servicing, or operation of any article described in this subsection;

(3) Any component material or part of or equipment for any (agricultural, industrial or other) article described in this subsection;

(4) Any other commodity or article for defense. Such term "defense article" includes any article described in this subsection; manufactured or procured pursuant to Section 3, on to which the United States or any foreign government has or hereafter acquires title, possession, or control.

Defense Information

(B) The term "defense information" means any plan, specification, design, prototype, or information pertaining to any defense article.

Section 3. (A) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government—

1. To manufacture in arsenals, factories, and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise procure (to the extent of which funds are made available therefor, or contracts are authorized from time to time by the Congress, or both,) any defense article for the Government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.

2. To sell, transfer (title), exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to any such government any defense article, but no defense article not manufactured or procured under paragraph (1) shall in any way be disposed of under this paragraph, except after consultation with the Chief of Staff of the Army or the Chief of Naval Operations of the Navy, or both. The value of defense articles disposed of in any way under authority of this paragraph, and procured from funds heretofore appropriated, shall not exceed $1,300,000,000. (The value of such defense articles shall be determined by the head of the department or agency concerned or such other department, agency or officer as shall be designated in the manner provided in the rules and regulations issued hereunder. Defense articles procured from funds hereafter appropriated to any department or agency of the Government, other than from funds authorized to be appropriated under this Act, shall not be disposed of in any way under authority of this paragraph except to the extent hereafter authorized by the Congress in the acts appropriating such funds or otherwise.)

Repair Work

(3) To test, inspect, prove, repair, outfit, recondition, or otherwise to place in good working order (to the extent to which funds are made available therefor, or contracts are authorized from time to time by the Congress, or both) any defense article for any such government (or to procure any or all such services by private contract).

(4) To communicate to any such government any defense information, pertaining to any defense article furnished to such government under Paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(5) To release for export any defense article (disposed of in any way under this subsection 5) to any such government.

(B) The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign government receives any aid authorized under subsection (2) shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory.

(c) After June 30, 1943, or after the passage of a concurrent resolution by the two Houses before June 30, 1943, which declared that the powers conferred by or pursuant to subsection (a) are no longer necessary to promote the defense of the United States, neither the President nor the head of any department or agency shall exercise any of the powers conferred by or pursuant to subsection (a); except that until July 1, 1946, any of such powers may be exercised to the extent necessary to carry out a contract or agreement with such a foreign government made before July 1, 1943, or before the passage of such concurrent resolution whichever is the earlier.) (X)

(D) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize or to permit the authorization of convoying vessels by naval vessels of the United States.

(E) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize or to permit the authorization of the entry of any American vessel into a combat area in violation of Section 3 of the Neutrality Act of 1939.

Transfer Clause

Section 4.—All contracts or agreements made for the disposition of any defense article or defense information pursuant to Section 3 shall contain a clause by which the foreign government undertakes that it will not, without the consent of the President, transfer title to or possession of such defense article or defense information by gift, sale, or other-wise, or permit its use by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of such foreign government.

Section 5. (A) The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government involved shall, when any such defense article or defense information is exported, immediately inform the department or agency designated by the President to administer Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), of the quantities, character, value, terms of disposition, and destination of the article and information so exported.

(B) The President from time to time, but not less frequently than once every 90 days, shall transmit to the Congress a report of operations under this Act, except such information as he deems incompatible with the public interest to disclose. Reports provided for under this subsection shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representaitves, as the case may be, if the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, is not in session.

Section 6 (A) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and accomplish the purpose of this Act.

(B) All money and all property which is converted into money received under Section 3 from any government shall, with the approval of the Director of the Budget, revert to the respective appropriation or appropriations out of which funds were expended with respect to the defense article or defense information for which such consideration is received, and shall be available for expenditure for the purpose for which such expended funds were appropriated by law, during the fiscal year in which such funds are received and the ensuing fiscal year (but in no event shall any funds so received be available for expenditure after June 30, 1946).

Patent Protection

Section 7. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the head of the department or agency shall in all contracts or agreements for the disposition of any defense article or defense information fully protect the rights of all citizens of the United States who have patent rights in and to any such article or information which is hereby authorized to be disposed of and the payments collected for royalties on such patents shall be paid to the owners and holders of such patents.

Section 8. The Secretaries of War and of the Navy are hereby authorized to purchase or otherwise acquire arms, ammunition, and implements of war produced within the jurisdiction of any country to which Section 3 is applicable whenever the President deems such purchase or acquisition to be necessary in the interests of the defense of the United States.

Section 9. The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act, and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this Act through such department, agency, or officer as he shall direct.

(Section 10. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.)

(Nothing in this Act shall be construed to change existing law relating to the use of the land and naval forces of the United States, except in so far as such use relates to the manufacture, procurement, and repair of defense articles, the communication of information and other non-combatant purposes enumerated in this Act.)

(x) — This Senate-approved provision was merely a revised version of a similar section in the House-approved bill.

Mussolini's Niche In Eventualities

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP)—Giuseppe Antonio Borgese, professor of Italian literature at the University of Chicago and once an intimate friend of Mussolini, said here that if Germany won the European war, Italy would become an appendage of the Nazi state and "Mussolini little more than a Quisling."

Speaking on the University of Chicago round table radiocast, he asserted that "German troops and technicians scattered throughout Italy have helped prevent the possibility of an open revolt against Mussolini."

Professor Borgese, former Italian statesman and author, left Italy in 1931 because he opposed Fascism. He became an American citizen in 1938 and in 1939 married Elisabeth Veronica Mann, daughter of Thomas Mann, self-exiled German author.

Senate Lend-Lease Vote

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 10

Here is the vote by which the Senate approved the Administration's lend-lease bill:

For the Bill (60)

Democrats—Andrews, Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Brown, Bunker, Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Chandler, Connally, Downey, Ellender, George, Glass, Green, Guffey, Harrison, Hatch, Hayden, Herring, Hill, Hughes, Kilgore, Lee, Lucas, Maloney, McFarland, McKellar, Mead, Miller, Murdock, Murray, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Radcliffe, Russell, Schwartz, Sheppard, Smathers, Smith, Stewart, Thomas of Utah, Truman, Tunnell, Tydings, Wallgren—49.

Republicans—Austin, Ball, Barbour, Brewster, Bridges, Burton, Gurney, Lodge, McNary, White—10.

Independent—Norris—1.

Against the Bill (31)

Democrats—Adams, Bone, Bulow, Chavez, Clark of Idaho, Clark of Missouri, Gerry, Gillette, Johnson of Colorado, McCarran, Reynolds, Walsh, Wheeler—13.

Republicans—Aiken, Brooks, Butler, Capper, Danaher, Davis, Holman, Johnson of California, Langer, Nye, Shipstead, Taft, Thomas of Idaho, Tobey, Vandenberg, Wiley, Willis—17.

Progressive—La Follette—1.

The following pair was announced: Wagner, Democrat, for, and Reed, Republican, against.

President Ready to Launch Huge War Aid for Britain

Continued from Page 1

as well as the "arsenal" of democracy.

Reported plans to swap destroyers for British heavier craft, to sell destroyers direct, to revise the national defense setup, to push national mediation machinery and even to fill the Supreme Court vacancy were being considered.

As to the Supreme Court, speculation turned on whether this position would go to Senator James Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, an Administration leader whose appointment was held in some quarters to have been delayed only to enable him to assist in getting the lease-lend bill enacted.

Majority Favored Aid

Analysis of the Senate vote and the debate preceding it indicated that a large majority favored aid to Britain, and the difference rose chiefly over the method of effecting it.

One of the bill's opponents Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan emphasized this. He declared the roll call showed that "89 out of 95 Senators actually voted for heavy aid to England." Only six Senators, he said, voted against both the British aid bill and the substitute by Senator Taft, which would have granted Britain a $2,000,000,000 loan.

"Only six Senators failed to vote for aid to Britain in that last half hour and they expressed the hope that she will win," Senator Vandenberg said. "That demonstrates unity on the basic issue. That proves that this debate wasn't on aid to England but something else."

The amendments added to the measure were all accepted by the Administration leadership, which at nearly all times in the long legislative undertaking, beginning Jan. 10 when the bill first was introduced, was master of the situation. This was true of the so-called Byrd amendment, accepted by Senator Barkley which requires authorization by Congress in appropriation bills before the President can "lease, lend, or otherwise dispose" of defense articles after the $1,300,000,000 limit set in the bill has been used up.

Treasury Opposed

The Treasury opposes the Byrd amendment on the ground that it might require long individual congressional debate on each proposed additional aid to Britain; however, it is learned that this is not the interpretation put on the amendment by Senator Barkley who accepted it in behalf of the Administration. An effort may be made to modify the amendment in conference with the House March 11 but it is more likely that the Senate version will be accepted that the President will sign the measure March 12.

The final vote in the Senate brought many surprises, as well as an unexpected feeling of amity and relaxation. It came on the evening of the worst snowstorm of the season, accompanied by scenes that will make the historic event memorable for years. Trees were plastered with snow. Famous buildings were transformed. Street lights glistened softly under white mantels. A tremendous drift spilled all the way down from the top to the bottom of the two-story flight of Capitol steps.

Inside, the tense strain that started Feb. 17, with Senate debate, had snapped. Administration leaders, during the day, had showed their complete mastery of the situation in a series of roll calls in which they approved or rejected opposition amendments at will. After 20 days of debate, the majority took its hint from the weather and utterly snowed under its opponents, and as the latter saw their fight become hopeless, as had all along been predicted, animosities seemed to diminish, and friendliness and cordiality returned.

One got the mood that advocate and opponent alike, having sensed the outcome, resolved to make the best of it, and unite in the common aid of their country whatever momentous new turn history might take.

Democrats for Bill

Democrats voted 49 to 13 for the bill. Republicans voted against it, as they did in the House, their vote being 10 to 17. In addition, the lone Progressive, Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, voted "no," while the lone independent, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, voted "aye."

There were some surprises in the Republican roll call. Minority Leader Charles L. McNary of Oregon, erstwhile vice-presidential candidate with Wendell L. Willkie (who emphatically and repeatedly indorsed the bill) voted for its passage, joining his assistant leader, Warren R. Austin of Vermont, a principal spokesman for the measure.

Another surprise was Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, who voted for every amendment to limit the bill, but approved the final measure.

Amendments Rejected

Some of the final amendments rejected by the Senate were:

Walsh amendment to prohibit transfer of naval craft which could not be replaced by "a better or more satisfactory craft" defeated after four-hour debate, 56-33.

Gillette amendment designed to prevent United States vessels from carrying materials or passengers into combat zones, 55-33.

Gillette amendment striking from the bill the phrase that the program might be carried on "notwithstanding the provisions of any other law," 54-35.

Taft amendment substituting an immediate $2,000,000,000 credit for the whole bill, 61-28.

The Senate adopted various changes and clarifications of the bill as it came from the House, most of which were of minor significance. Chief exception was the Byrd amendment, accepted by the Democratic Senate leadership without opposition. This would seem to require specific congressional approval for every additional grant of aid to Britain once the original $1,300,000,000 worth of material has been exhausted.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1470kc, March 16, 30; April 6, 20; May 4, 18.
10:45 a. m., WRUL, (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 10.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., April 6; May 4.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6 m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., April 6; May 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 16; April 20; May 25.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMAC, 570kc, on March 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 16; April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1080kc, on April 13; June 1.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 6; May 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, March 16; April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 16, 30; April 6, 20; May 4, 18.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on April 6; May 4.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on March 30; April 27.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on March 16; April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, March 23; April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on March 16; April 20, May 18.

$50,000,000 Sent To War Victims

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—"One-fourteenth of one slice of bread for each meal."

That is the contribution which the Golden Rule Foundation says the average American made last year to the homeless victims of war in China and Europe.

The Foundation, in a report on "The Church at Work in a World at War," said America's war-relief contributions in 1940 totaled slightly less than $50,000,000, but that the Nation had received a $4,400,000,000 rise in income, due in large measure to war profits.

"Instead of giving our increased wartime profits as an expression of sympathy for the homeless or destitute civilians of the invaded areas," the report continued, "we gave only about 1 per cent of our profits and less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of our total income."

The Foundation said that for every dollar the average American gave for the relief of war distress he spent $328 for luxuries and $53 to prepare for war.

Calling for the placing of a coin-a-meal bank "on every dining table in America," the report added: "A penny a meal from every citizen would yield more than $1,000,000,000 in a year—20 times our present total."

Spain and Britain Sign Trade Exchange Accord

MADRID, March 10 (AP)—The signing of an agreement between Britain and Spain, providing for Britain's purchase of mercury and oranges in exchange for wheat and rubber, was announced March 8.

England will take 12,000 flasks of mercury and 400,000 crates of oranges.

World Views on Lease Bill: Britain Pleased, Reich Silent

By the Associated Press

Britain's Labor Minister, Ernest Bevin, declared yesterday that Senate passage of the lend-lease bill with its promise of "overwhelming" American material aid to Britain, would be a "psychological" blow to Germany's war effort.

The Greeks and Chinese, fighting wars against the Italian and Japanese members of the tripartite pact, hailed the measure.

In Berlin there was no official German comment, and it was indicated there would be none until the bill becomes law.

Informed sources said Germany's attitude already had been made clear by Reichsführer Hitler, who said in a speech Jan. 30 that any material on the way to Britain would be sunk, regardless of whether it was convoyed, or who convoyed it.

Rome's Comment

In Rome, Virginio Gayda, Fascist editorial spokesman, declared today that the British aid bill was "open intervention in the war against the Axis," which eventually may bring into play the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact "with many disagreeable surprises to England and the United States in the Pacific."

"Isolated in its elementary reality," he declared, "Roosevelt's gesture is a deliberate, unprovoked move toward war."

He called it a violation of the Hague convention on the rights and duties of a neutral.

Admitting only the possibility that passage of the bill would prolong and complicate the war, the authoritative editor declared the bill could not affect its outcome.

"It is not enough that arms, munitions and other war means leave the United States," he said. "They must reach their destination.

Counter Blockade

"The Axis counter-blockade is more than ever determined to bar passage of all supplies to England. It is more than ever armed to sustain this resolution with quick, massive efficiency."

Signor Gayda reiterated the Italian assertion that the Axis never had interfered in American affairs nor menaced America, calling charges of such a menace a "fable."

High Government officials declined comment, but in political circles it was said that passage of the bill was foreseen and that it would not "change positions already taken."

Mr. Bevin, charged with the vast mobilization of British labor in accelerated war industries, said:

"Now that the great productive machine of America is going in with the British Commonwealth to pour out airplanes, ships, and guns, this overwhelming force and the knowledge in Germany that the forces they started with cannot win will create a psychological effect which will help to break down the spirit of aggression in Middle Europe."

Greece Satisfied

The Greek radio heard by CBS said Greece received the news "with deep satisfaction," and added:

"We in this country look with confidence to the administrative speed for which American executives are rightly famed, and are sure that effective material help for Greece in her struggle will be immediately forthcoming."

Chinese circles in Hong Kong hialed the measure and declared any action tending to fortify Britain's position probably will make Japan think twice before embarking on international "toe-treading adventures."

In Chungking, official Chinese circles said the end of the Senate legislative battle freed American armed forces to establish closer relations with the "Allies," and to lend concrete support to any part of the globe.

"The Japanese will be stymied again," Chinese sources added.

In Buenos Aires, commenting on the passage by the United States Senate of the lend-lease bill, one newspaper La Nacion said editorially "The future will show the results of this attempt at preservation of democracies short of war."

"This is a test," the editorial continued, "before which we cannot, naturally, remain indifferent."

It added that the bill might have a direct effect upon Argentina because of the ties of continental solidarity.

The bill was described as an attempt to unify two North American opinions: dislike of war, and a spirit of solidarity with Britain.

Vichy to Run Food Blockade?

Continued from Page 1

been requisitioned for the German army.

Admiral Darlan said he considered the blockade against Germany useless and declared he had told that to the United States Ambassador, Admiral William D. Leahy.

A few boatloads of wheat will not affect the outcome of the war, he said.

M. Achard read a prepared statement in which he said 5,000,000 quintals (18,348,300 bushels) of wheat from the United States were needed for the unoccupied zone of France.

The French Government has communicated to the American Government the "urgency of obtaining and transporting" that amount of wheat, he said.

Insistent Call for Wheat

The wheat, the Secretary continued, would go to the unoccupied zone only, not to the Nazi-held area, and would be distributed under American supervision.

"I don't want to consider what would happen if we were obliged to reduce bread rations to 200 or perhaps 150 grams (7 ounces or 5 ounces) daily," M. Achard said, adding that the French are the world's heaviest bread eaters.

Marshal Pétain, Admiral Darlan, and M. Achard, who were serious and business-like throughout the interview, remarked on the arrival of the Red Cross ship Cold Harbor at Marseille with food and clothing.

Admiral Darlan remarked that he did not know how the British expected to blockade Germany by blockading French Indo-China, and in a truculent tone repeated:

"My duty is to see that the French eat."

M. Achard said the 1940 harvest amounted to no more than 42,000,000 quintals (154,125,000 bushels) of wheat of mediocre quality against a normal harvest of 75,000,000 quintals.

The Government announced that the French merchant ship Ville de Majunga had been captured by a British cruiser south of Cape Town, making 108 French merchantmen seized by the British since the French-German armistice, 14 of them since the start of this year.

It was indicated that the French Government had sent a protest to the South African Government, saying that such ship captures were inexcusable and could have no influence on the outcome of the war.

Food Ship Docks

MARSEILLE, France, March 10 (AP)—The United States Red Cross relief ship Cold Harbor docked here today and was greeted by a group of officials and journalists.

The ship unloaded part of a $1,000,000 cargo of food and supplies at Seville, Spain, Feb. 26, and left for Marseille with the rest.

At Vichy, France, the United States Ambassador, William D. Leahy, said that he hoped increasing supplies would be sent for distribution to the needy civilian population of Unoccupied France.

"These supplies," he said, "are gifts from the American people to the people of France and are symbolic of their sympathy for France in her hour of need and their friendship, a friendship born of common devotion to the same ideals."

Food Riots in Syria

DAMASCUS, Syria, March 10 (AP)—Four persons were killed and scores injured March 8 as police and troops broke up street demonstrations against the French Government's new food distribution regulations.

The High Commissioner, Gen. Henri Dentz, came here personally to direct suppression of the outbreaks here and at Aleppo.

At Beirut strong detachments of troops patrolled the streets and preserved quiet.

Syria is cut off from France and French Africa by the war in the Mediterranean.

Authorities in Syria remain loyal to the Vichy Government, but dispatches have told repeatedly of efforts by De Gaullist sympathizers to swing Syria and the French troops there over to the Free French side as Allies of Britain.

The visit to Vichy of Gen. Maxime Weygand, Delegate-General in charge of political and military affairs in North Africa and Syria, was reported in some quarters to have been largely concerned with the Near Eastern territory.

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Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS **OIL-O-MATIC** HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Avenue On the Bridge

Service 24 Hours Daily
FRIED CLAMS
a Specialty
We Have It and Will Deliver Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
3 meals a day
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Tel. 73

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now Showing Spring Hats

Arthur E. Martin Co.
Men's Clothiers and Furnishers
836 ELM STREET

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901
We appreciate your business. Give us the opportunity to show you.

TALFORD BLUE SUNOCO SERVICE STATION
ELM AND LANGDON STREETS

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1373 82 Malvern St.

We Build for Tomorrow
from BUNGALOW
to SKYSCRAPERS
All work gladly accepted from 10c up
Engineering Service on Wood, Brick, Stone and Concrete
Swanburg Construction Co.
61 AMHERST CALL 4248

MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 SOUTH MAMMOUTH ROAD

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

Spring Painting
Wall Papering and Decorating. Estimates gladly given—phone 4291R.
ERIC H. ANDERSON
482 Reservoir Ave.

When You Think of
FISH
Think of
NEWTON'S
WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT
Manchester's Oldest Fish House
69 Manchester St.

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners
for New Hampshire People

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Beauty begins with the Hair. GABRIELEEN with Adepsol Permanent Waves.
Ask our Beauty Operator to explain its lustrous charm and beauty.
BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
86 MANCHESTER, N. H.

Electrolux
Gas Refrigerators
Talked About!
Never Heard!
because permanently silent
Manchester Gas Company

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
514 HARVARD

Flowers You Wish When You Wish
New Cacti Gardens and Small Pots 25c and up
FLORALIA FLORIST
Successors to Greene's
29 HANOVER STREET

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

LADIES'
Walk-on-Air Arch Shoes
HENRY'S
Henry G. Minsenberger
WASHINGTON SQUARE

FRANCES FOX
HAIR PREPARATIONS
J. R. LORAH & CO.
(DRUG STORE)
Bellevue Avenue

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 3600

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of
BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

PROVIDENCE

Chisholm & Gross
TEXACO STATION
233 Academy Avenue
Battery Charging and Lubrication
TEL. WEST 0847

Protect Your Trees and Shrubs. Spray regularly for different insects. Complete Landscape Service.
Forest Hills Nurseries, Inc.
1073 Reservoir Ave., Cranston, R. I.
HOpkins 9380

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE (Continued)

SANITIZOR
New Type Home Cleaning Device.
Most Efficient
Makes house work easy.
For demonstration call
HOPKINS 9578 R. S. Ahrweiler

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts

NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.
Bryan Stationery of Va.
Office and School Supplies
Printing
1021 King Street Alex. 3545
Films and Cameras

NEWPORT NEWS

PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
27th and Wickham Ave. Tel. 2872

NEW
Tailored Blouses
$2.98
NACHMAN'S
WASHINGTON AVE. AND 32ND ST.

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

KAMO COAL
and
FUEL OIL
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212 9-10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

— WRIGHT —
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats
Vegetables and Fish

Willner's
Hosiery—Lingerie
New Spring
Sportswear for Ladies
118 W. Freemason St. Phone 45814

Easter Parade Starts at
RICE'S
FASHION CORNER
Where Freemason Crosses Granby

ROANOKE

Look to
Pugh's
For your Smartest Spring
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 817 1st Street, S. E.

Airheart Kirk Clothing Co.
Furnishings and Clothing for Men and Young Men
107 Campbell Ave., S. W. Roanoke, Va.

Propst-Childress Shoe Co.
Fine Shoes and Hosiery
Dial 9269 Roanoke, Virginia
"'Tis a Feat to Fit Feet"
Prompt Attention to Mail Orders

A. R. MINTON, Inc.
Fresh and Cured Meats
Poultry and Eggs
QUICK SERVICE
24 East Campbell Ave. Phone 2-7205

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

COMMUNITY COFFEE SHOP
"Good things to eat"
1226 E. Washington St. Phone 26-253

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
PARADE
of AMERICAN VALUES
Shop now at this storewide money-saving event.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 8 to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THAT PERSONAL TOUCH
Have
Robinson's
Personal Shopper choose and wrap that birthday gift and deliver it on The Day
PHONE 7-4411

OTTAWA

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
McKeen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 901 BANK STREET 7-0660
82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown, Derby and other famous names
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

General Insurance
P. F. Howe
(Chartered Life Underwriter)
ALSO
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE—etc.
2-9621 Res.: 8-427
2-9115

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

THE MILK BAR RESTAURANT
Comfortably Appointed, Completely Air-Conditioned
LIGHT LUNCHEONS
and
FULL COURSE MEALS
The Milk Bar Ltd 68 Sparks Street

C.C.B.
Electric Works
All kinds of electrical repairs
Phone 2-5706 378-380 Bank St.

Kenneth McDonald & Sons
LIMITED
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
—Since 1876—
Ask for Catalogue
60 Market Square 3-8401

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy
QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

Spring Fashions
for all the Family
Bryson-Graham
CO. LTD.
"Ottawa's Oldest Department Store"

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577 Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

FRANCIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Call and Deliver
Mail orders given prompt attention
1557 Kingston Road HOward 3743

Richard Honeyford
NOTARY PUBLIC
ETC.
Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.
Phone: EL 3836

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J·T·MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

REG. W. CRYER
Confederation Life Ass'n
ESTATE CONSULTANT
INSURANCE . . ANNUITIES
165 Yonge Street
AD. 2410

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr 1187

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and dry-cleaning?
PURITAN
Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS TORONTO

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Kitchener, Brantford, Guelph, North Bay, Toronto, St. Catharine's, Woodstock, Sudbury, Hamilton, Peterborough, Chatham, Elmira, Cayuga, Windsor, Stratford, Sarnia, Lucknow, Cargill

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Use Our Storage Vaults
Our scientifically constructed and equipped Storage Vaults will store your out-of-season garments for you. Telephone today and let us explain this clothes saving service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

BOYLE'S
DRY GOODS
CORSET SPECIALIST
Four graduate corsetieres employed selling
Gossard and Nu Back Corsets
KE. 5328 1188 St. Clair W.
Open Evenings

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery
LIMITED
Ray Lewis Pres
Catering Dept. KI 2118

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
Fltz 4651

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Send Butter to England LA. 9932
1218 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1878, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens. Ask for Descriptive Booklet.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store
Since 1843

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mansfield
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto Winnipeg

SPRING FURS
Silver Fox Neckpieces
Mink Capes and Coatees
Made to Order
A. PICHET
WIlbank 6111
2170 St. Catherine St. W.

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
OXO BEEF CUBES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made
Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF "Quality Furs"
Telephone ★BLair 3466
First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1281 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

European Local Classified

(Continued)

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used; renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 116a Holland Rd., Kensington. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

DUPLICATING

BALANCE sheets, reports; prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 85 King William Street, London, E. C. 4 MAN 3629.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

TRIANGLE AGENCY Tel. Palmers Green 4477 5 Aldermans Hill, London N 13. Commercial staff and good maids; business and domestic vacancies

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, all raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £218, £415 per annum Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us. silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYEL FRENCH LAUNDRY 85 Parkington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 13/14 Camomile St. London, E. C. 3, Avenue 1347 (3 lines)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON — Large divan room, redecorated, south aspect; basin, H. & C.; inclusive terms or meals as desired; personal attention. 136, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. WESTern 4925.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD 124 Greencroft Gardens N W 6. Furnished divan rooms; B and B. meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house, board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Ercles Tel. MAI 2834.

LONDON Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty-Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing LANgham 2679.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON—One of the nicest in Knightsbridge. Come and see 13 Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Ken. 4740. Scottish Proprietrix. Nightly from 6/6, weekly from 30/-, inc. breakfast.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR Repair Specialist J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. Phone WIM. 3581

STUDIOS TO LET

LONDON, 190, Ebury Street, S. W. 1.—Shop and Studio to let part time; very moderate rent. Phone Victoria 3306.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

For Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A. 26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel.: 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

WOOLS

WOOLS — ART NEEDLEWORK KNITTING WOOL in service colours. G. CANNON, 116, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S. W. 15.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12.45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

THE ART STORE
Letters to Strongheart
by J. Allen Boone .. Price 8/6.
A book which should be known to all readers of this paper. The Letters will enrich all who read them.
THE HAPPY THOUGHT CALENDAR
A few copies still available
Sample copy 1/6, usually 2/6.
It is a World Wide Favourite
53 Sloane Square S.W.1
TELEPHONE: SLOANE 3621

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones (Terminus 2548 (2 lines)
Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

A Useful Service
All used envelopes can be utilized with gummed Economy Labels. Supplied in two sizes: For business envelopes 3½" wide. For private stationery 4¼" wide. Either size at 5/6d. per 1,000. Quotations given for larger quantities.
THE JAMES LEAVER PRESS
CLIFFORD'S INN, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.4
Tel. HOLborn 8434.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS and MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1.
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS

Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
44 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt Attention
Motor delivery London and district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8
Western 0921

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

ALAN McAFEE, Ltd.
38 Dover Street, London, W. 1
Ladies' and Men's
COUNTRY SHOES
at attractive prices

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) Ltd
Highgate Village.
N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving
Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you Too!

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57, Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for Cliftons Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.—Stratford

FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel MAYFAIR 2501
BOARDMANS
BROADWAY STRATFORD E.15

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.—Wimbledon

OF REPUTE
GEO. SAVAGE & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERY PROVISIONS, etc.
17, Wimbledon Hill Road, S. W. 19
Telephone WIMBLEDON 0094

SALES AND REPAIRS
R. TROTT
7, Queen's Road and 10, High Street
Phone Wimbledon 2373

W. C. Billings & Sons Ltd.
COAL, CORN and FORAGE MERCHANTS
Specialists in BOILER FUELS
32 HIGH STREET, WIMBLEDON, S. W. 19
Telephone Wimbledon 0112

Here Is A Laundry You Can Trust
THE SOUTHDOWN LAUNDRY LTD.
KINGSTON ROAD
RAYNES PARK
WIMBLEDON, S. W. 20
Tels. LIBERTY 2414/5

The Oldest firm in Wimbledon with the highest reputation
South Down Farm Dairy Ltd.
(Estd. 1875)
50 Hill Road, Wimbledon, Tel. WIM. 0021 and 34 High Street, also 264 The Broadway. Pure Milk delivered twice daily.

Ireland

DUBLIN

Switzers
IRISH LINENS and IRISH LACES
The finest quality obtainable
Good selection. Moderate prices
SWITZER & CO. Ltd.
Grafton St., Dublin

HELY'S
DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

Maguire & Gatchell Ltd.,
Dawson Street, Dublin
for
Household Ironmongery
Table Glass
Irish China

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kind Act Pays Dividend

Los Angeles, Calif.

In a near-by city, two young men, known to their friends as Jack and Johnnie, operate a small shop. A friend, dropping in to see them, found both very much discouraged—orders were few and far between. In an effort to dispel the gloomy atmosphere, the friend made several suggestions. One—to try and make the world a little brighter for the other fellow, while awaiting orders.

Just at that moment, a mother wheeled her baby carriage by the door—its squeaky wheels indicating they were much in need of oil. "There is your first opportunity," exclaimed the friend—"why not oil that mother's baby carriage?" The boys being a little tardy in accepting the suggestion, the woman had disappeared around the corner.

Days passed, and again the friend called at the shop. He was greeted by Jack, who smilingly exclaimed: "Remember the squeaky baby carriage? Listen to what happened"—and this was Jack's story in his own words:

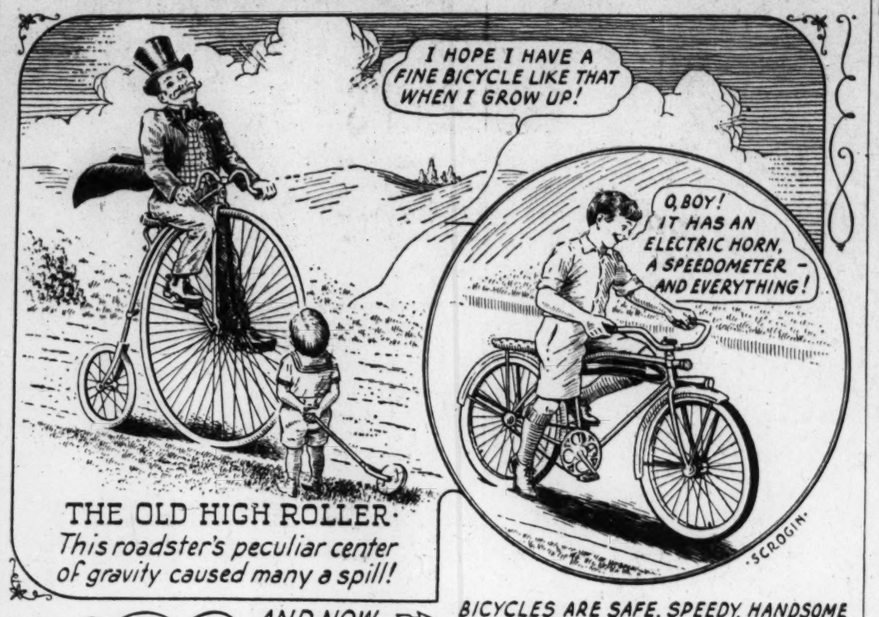
"A few days after you were last here, that same woman again passed the shop and I oiled her baby carriage. She, of course, thanked me, and I forgot all about it, but that is not the end. Last week as I was driving along a street just a few blocks from the shop I suddenly noticed that my car was on fire. I stopped immediately and found I was in front of the only house in the block. The front door of the house was open and I could look back through to the kitchen where a woman could be seen hanging up her dishcloth. That gave me an idea, so I rushed into the house, back into the kitchen, and seized a pan of dishwater standing in the sink. I had only time to exclaim 'my car is on fire—I need water' as I dashed out of the house to my car where I quickly extinguished the blaze.

"The woman had followed me to the front porch and as I walked toward her to return the pan, I began to apologize for the manner in which I had entered her home. 'I must have frightened you terribly'—I began. 'No'—she replied—'I was not frightened at all. I recognized you immediately—you are the man who oiled my baby carriage.'"

Gas for Bombers

A fleet of bombers and pursuit planes consumes enough motor fuel in a single day to operate 3000 American passenger automobiles for an entire year. A single bomber burns about 120 gallons of gasoline an hour.—Texaco Star.

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!


I HOPE I HAVE A FINE BICYCLE LIKE THAT WHEN I GROW UP!
O, BOY! IT HAS AN ELECTRIC HORN, A SPEEDOMETER - AND EVERYTHING!
THE OLD HIGH ROLLER
This roadster's peculiar center of gravity caused many a spill!
SCROGIN
AND NOW
BICYCLES ARE SAFE, SPEEDY, HANDSOME AND EQUIPPED WITH GADGETS GALORE!

Did You Ever Wonder

If Any Plants Grow on the Ocean Floor?

It may be stated that there is no portion of the ocean, from the Arctic to the Equator, and from the shallow bays to the deeps with six vertical miles of water, that is entirely free from plant life. However, it is not to be concluded that the mud and organic ooze of the deep-sea floor provides a garden of sea-flowers and shrubs.

SOME ALGAE COUNTERACT THEIR TENDENCY TO SINK BY SECRETING FILAMENTS OF MUCILAGE THEREBY INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF SURFACE

Plants, as we know them on land, which possess chlorophyl and consequently can manufacture organic compounds from inorganic substances, are not found below the limit to which daylight penetrates. This limit marks the bottom of the photic zone, the depth of which varies, being deeper in open ocean and in the tropics than near land and in high altitudes.

Seaweeds grow along the coasts and are found in open ocean only when storms tear them loose from their anchoring roots and they float away with the ocean currents.

The great majority of sea plants belong to the algae. Some are attached to the bottom (like seaweeds) while others spend their entire cycle of existence floating in water. Some are capable of motion through the water, and algae frequently have highly developed special organs to keep them near the surface, counteracting their increasing tendency to sink as the water temperature rises.

Below a depth of 3,000 to 4,000 feet, however, these algae are absent. But plant life still may be found in the form of bacteria, often regarded as the lowest form of life. Under the microscope they are seen as dots, rods, or threads. They have no color and contain no chlorophyl, but have an envelope of cellulose or similar material.

Bacteria are most abundant near shore and in shallow water, but are present throughout the entire mass of the ocean. In the Arctic and Antarctic regions, ocean bacteria live the year round in water colder than the freezing point of fresh water, and they even can survive repeated freezings, which explains how they can be found even in the greatest ocean depths and in the coldest waters.

W. P. Keasbey.

U. S. Population

The United States' population doubled between 1790 and 1815, again between 1815 and 1840, again from 1840 to 1856, and a fourth time from 1856 to 1900.

A Verse for Today . . .

Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others.—PHIL. 2:4.

Where Would You Find—

1. The New Croton Dam?
2. The Isle of Sheppey?
3. The spring training camp of the Chicago "Cubs"?
4. Fort Travis?
5. The college which won the 1941 Cotton Bowl football classic?
6. The Murray River?
7. The three States which bound Connecticut?
8. A "Corvette"?
9. The seventh largest city in the United States?
10. "African Plains"?

(Answers appear on this page)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Cheren (kĕ'-rān)—Rail center of Eritrea.

Elgena (ĕl-gē'-nȧ)—Highway junction of Eritrea, occupied by the British.

Kismayu (kis-mä'-yōō) — Point in Italian Somaliland, taken by the British.

Lie, Trygve (trüg'-vĕ lē—New Foreign Minister of the Norwegian Government-in-Exile in London.

Lin Sen (lĭn' sŭn')—President of the Chinese Nationalist Government at Chungking.

Merkuloff, Vsevolod (fsā'-vŭ-lôt mĕr-kōō'-lôf) — People's Commissar of the Soviet Commissariat of State Security.

Mersa Teclai (mär'-sȧ tȧk-lī')—Eritrean port on the Red Sea, captured by the British.

Winant, John G. (wī'-nănt) Newly appointed United States Ambassador to Britain.

Zhukoff, Gen. C. K. (zhōō'-kôf)—Newly named Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Army and Vice-Commissar of Defense.

Zvereff, Arsenii Grigorevich (ăr-syā'-nyĕ grē-gō'-ryĕ-vĕch zvyâr'-yĕf — Finance Commissar of Soviet Russia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Brava (brä'vä) — Port of Italian Somaliland, captured by the British.

Fantasia (fȧn'tȧ-zē'-ȧ or fȧn-tā'-zi-ȧ; or fȧn-tā'-zi-ȧ) —Walt Disney's new film production.

Juba (jōō'-bä) — Boundary river of Italian Somaliland.

Ruse (rōō'-sĕ)—Bulgarian port facing Rumania on the Danube.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

"On your mark, men—"

Brevities

Detroit News: Worse than a grapefruit that squirts in your eye is one that doesn't.

St. Louis Star-Times: There are thousands of hidden taxes these days, but, alas, no place where the taxpayer can hide.

Monitor Camera Club from Violet E. Thomas, San Jose, Calif.

An Interrupted Duet

Little Chauncey

In Lighter Vein

Even Hen Fooled

"Are your eggs fresh?"

"Madam, the hen doesn't realize I've got them yet."—Montreal Star.

The Price of Peace

Over the counter of the pawnshop a musician handed his violin with the brief comment:

"How much?"

The proprietor examined the instrument and then replied:

"One pound."

"One pound!" snorted the musician. "That's ridiculous! Why, the neighbors offered me more than that!"—Answers.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It is on the Croton River, N. Y.; built for water supply in 1927.
2. An island in the Thames estuary in England.
3. Catalina Island, California.
4. A U. S. Army fort at Galveston, Texas.
5. Texas A. and M. defeated Fordham 13 to 12.
6. The chief river of Australia; 2,310 miles to the Indian Ocean.
7. New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.
8. A new, small, shallow-bottomed warship about the size of a U. S. coast guard cutter, used by the British to combat U-boats.
9. Baltimore, with a population of 859,100 (1940).
10. This is the new home for lions in the Bronx Zoo in New York; it consists of an island surrounded by a deep moat and allows the beast much more freedom.

Daily Anecdote

They Took the Count

Once at a dinner given in her honor in Boston, Madame Modjeska, the celebrated Polish actress, was requested to recite. Though feeling somewhat imposed upon for being thus required to "pay for her supper," Madame Modjeska nevertheless proceeded to render a declamation which, through the magic of her great art, alternately moved her audience to smiles and tears. In the midst of the proceedings someone went into an anteroom and found there Count Bozenta, Modjeska's husband, doubled up with laughter.

"What do you find amusing in that?" demanded the newcomer.

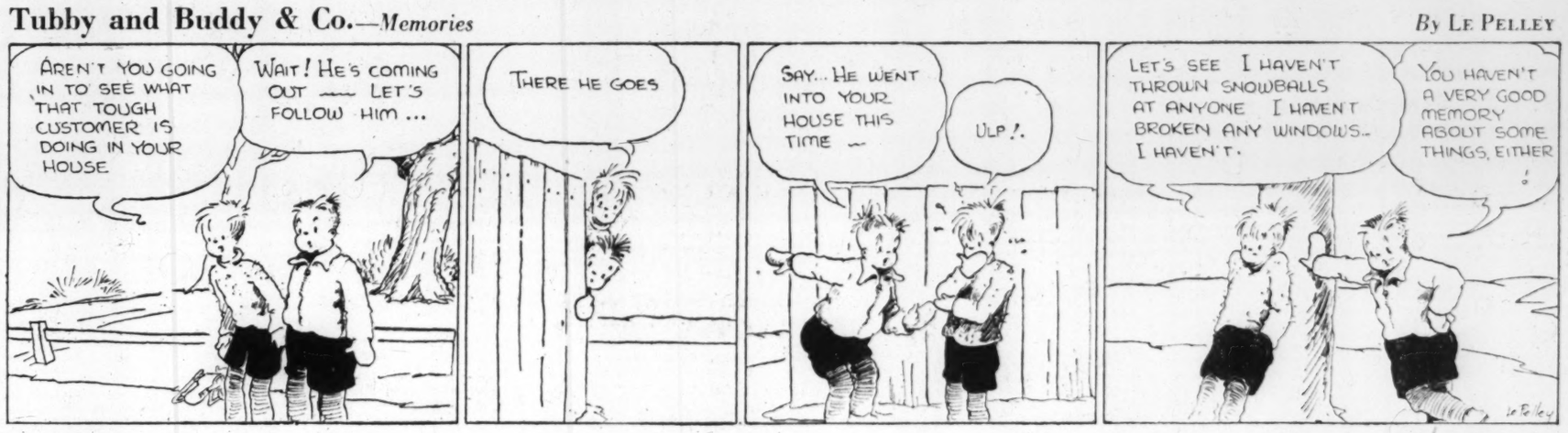
"Why," replied the Count, vainly endeavoring to regain his composure, "Madame is counting up to a hundred in Polish!"

Daily Quotation

COURAGE is that virtue which champions the cause of right.
—CICERO

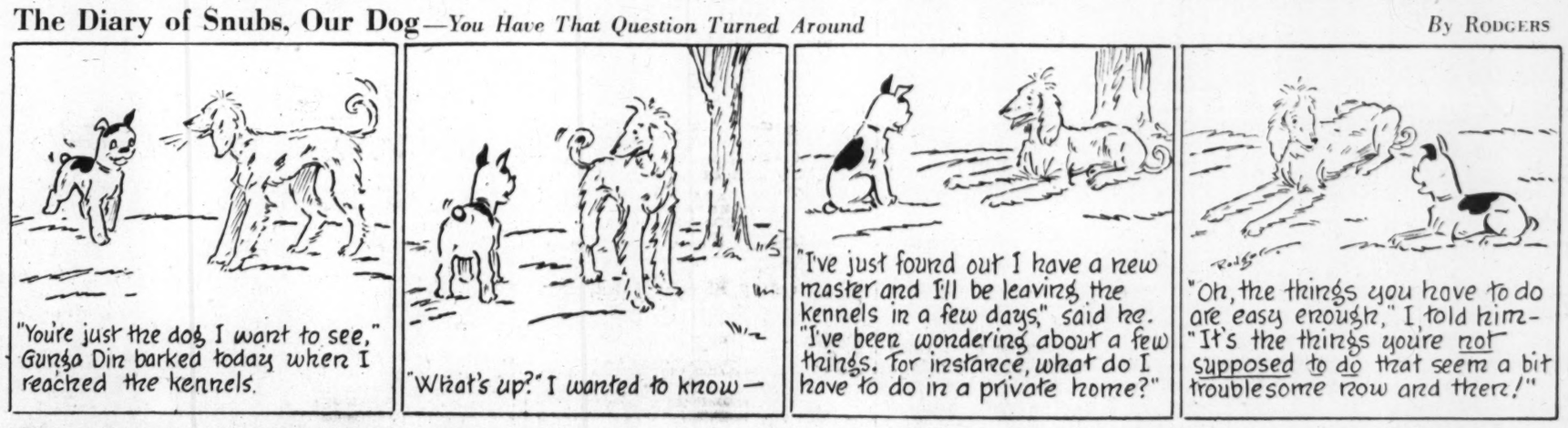
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Memories*

By LE PELLEY


AREN'T YOU GOING IN TO SEE WHAT THAT TOUGH CUSTOMER IS DOING IN YOUR HOUSE
WAIT! HE'S COMING OUT — LET'S FOLLOW HIM ...
THERE HE GOES
SAY... HE WENT INTO YOUR HOUSE THIS TIME —
ULP!.
LET'S SEE I HAVEN'T THROWN SNOWBALLS AT ANYONE I HAVEN'T BROKEN ANY WINDOWS.. I HAVEN'T.
YOU HAVEN'T A VERY GOOD MEMORY ABOUT SOME THINGS, EITHER

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Have That Question Turned Around*

By RODGERS


"You're just the dog I want to see," Gungo Din barked today when I reached the kennels.
"What's up?" I wanted to know—
"I've just found out I have a new master and I'll be leaving the kennels in a few days," said he. "I've been wondering about a few things. For instance, what do I have to do in a private home?"
"Oh, the things you have to do are easy enough," I told him—"It's the things you're not supposed to do that seem a bit troublesome now and then!"

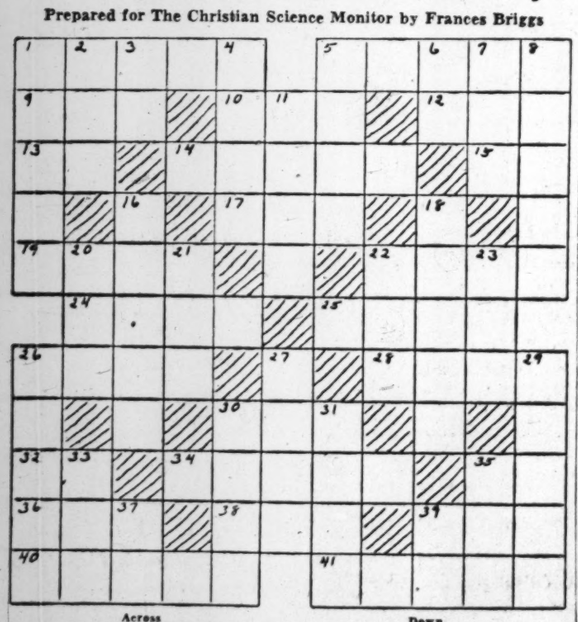
The Adventures of Waddles—*Paid in Full*

By THE HAGERS

BILL SAID "THIS BATTERED WATCH AND CHAIN PROVES CAPTAIN TERN WAS HERE. THAT'S PLAIN.
IT LAY A HUNDRED YEARS OR MORE ON DISAPPEARING ISLAND'S SHORE."
BOSUN AND I STEPPED UP. "THE CREW GIVES CAPTAIN TERN'S WATCH, SIR, TO YOU."
BILL SPOKE. "TO ME THIS TRIP MEANS MUCH. YOU'VE ADDED, MATES, THE FINAL TOUCH!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is color of the wren?
5—What do you call bushy tail of a fox?
9—Who was the Celtic Neptune?
10—What bird has erectile earlike tufts of feathers?
12—To compensate.
13—While.
14—What lake is connected with Lake Michigan by Straits of Mackinac?
15—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
17—What is any device for catching?
19—If you were in Vicksburg, Miss. in what direction would you travel to reach Meridian?
22—What is largest island of Greater Antilles?
24—What fresh-water fish hibernates in mud during winter?
25—An urn is what?
26—What is a guy rope called?
28—Roll of parchment is what?
30—Sneck.
32—About.
34—Whom did Paris abduct?
36—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
38—To pull or draw with great effort.
38—What is a variable measure of yarn?
39—What is one of small boxes usually at each sid of title of a newspaper?
40—A dragnet is what?
41—What is first name of heroine of a Blackmore novel?

Down

1—What is cutting part of an instrument?
2—A thing.
3—What co-ordinating particle marks an alternative?
4—A substantive is what?
5—A dark spot.
6—Aloft.
7—Moisture in stone is what?
8—What animal is said to laugh?
11—What English architect designed St. Paul's Cathedral?
16—What was first name of Watts, English hymn writer and divine?
18—What nine goddesses were companions of Apollo?
20—If you emulated Julia Marlowe, you would do what?
21—Attempt.
22—What is a mortarboard?
23—What is a thorny tree of India?
26—Who wrote "The Lay of the Last Minstrel"?
27—What is bottom or under surface of the foot?
29—Who is the lady of Petrarch's sonnets?
30—What is a small, retired valley?
31—What is any of certain river ducks?
33—What is heavy covering or coat of a mammal?
35—What is one of piece, used in draughts?
37—Suwannee River, celebrated in song, rises in what State (abbr.)?
39—Who was first-born of Judah?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Democracy in Action

On Saturday in Washington the Axis sustained a smashing defeat, possibly the most serious since the failure to take Britain in September. It was a blow felt sharply in Axis capitals, Berlin, Rome, Tokyo. Elsewhere it was a victory, heartening every country which defends itself against aggressive totalitarianism. To London, Athens, Chungking, Ottawa, Canberra, Cape Town, Wellington, it brought new assurance. And to all those regions where once free peoples hope for freedom again. Finally, wherever diplomacy teeters in the balance, Senate approval of the lend-lease bill threw America's weight definitely into the scales.

In London they are saying that this shifts the world balance of power and assures defeat for Hitlerism. The reception in Axis capitals indicates that they much prefer not to talk about it. Senate approval, insuring enactment of the bill since the House has only to reconsider a few amendments, is no less a blow for having been expected. And the two-to-one vote is more than a rejection of isolationism. Indeed, it signals a clear-cut determination to insure defeat of the Axis in Europe—and Asia if necessary. It aligns America with Britain more effectively than the September pact aligned Japan with Germany.

Some are saying that it insures a long war. But unless one believes that an Axis victory could have brought peace, this American victory should shorten the war. For all who have felt that a temporary totalitarian triumph would only lead inevitably to new efforts of the human spirit to break the bonds imposed, it promises a quicker, surer peace. Unless the Nazis could capture the British Isles this year, there was no likelihood of such a truce. Now America's decision should hasten a result which we believe would only have been delayed had the United States been slower to grasp the fundamental issue.

In one sense the greatest victory for democracy is this proof of ability to perceive essentials—and to act. Despite all the beclouding side-issues, despite distrust of the powers bestowed on the President, despite the difficulty of judging the shape of things to come, the American people and their representatives have thought through, talked through, and voted through to the most Imperative decision. Like the British, they have proved that a free people can act resolutely to defend themselves.

There can be no complacency even now. We do not yet know what kind of blow the Nazis will strike at Britain. We do not know that Russia will stand up at all against the Axis. There is evidence that so far the countries from which Germany is now able to draw supplies have furnished her more than America has furnished Britain—even in planes. One part of the lend-lease plan will take effect quickly by the transfer of mosquito boats and other things which can be most immediately useful to the United States on the front line. But the major benefit will depend on speeded production, which should now be facilitated by co-ordination.

Now that they have decided Naziism must be defeated, the American people should devote the same intelligence and determination to making their decision effective.

Wanted: Engineers

The United States ought to act now to forestall an impending shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists, and high-class technicians by defining emergency priorities in manpower more clearly. It will be too late this fall or in 1942 to discover that, whereas wisdom in the routing of vital materials has insured a constant supply of essentials when and where needed, trained engineers, draftsmen, and executives capable of making most effective use of these resources, have mistakenly been led or allowed to become machine gunners, bayonet experts, tank drivers and rear-rank soldiers in the Army.

After caring for such essentials as feeding, clothing and housing the Army, most defense production is machine shop production. A mechanized army must have equipment. Turning out airplane engines, tanks, guns, trucks and ammunition, just to mention a few things, requires machine shop engineers able to function as production planners, designers, technicians, inspectors, and managers.

Dr. Harvey N. Davis, President of Stevens Institute of Technology, has asserted cogently that production needs should outrank even military needs for trained men. An enlightened public opinion must stand behind the draft boards on this point.

Dr. Davis offers four very practical suggestions:

First, engineering schools should redouble efforts to make more trained men available.

Second, engineers just out of college should be assigned to defense production rather than to combat training.

Third, potential draftees who still are in the midst of their professional training, should be deferred at least until they graduate.

Fourth, industry itself should do its utmost to conserve the human resources it already has and not consider young engineers as "replaceable," failing to ask for their deferment.

March Thaw

One March afternoon the temperature rises, and rivers of melted snow begin to run along curbs before rows of red-stone apartment houses. At once lace curtains are to be seen fluttering around the edges of propped-open storm windows. Cats sit on porch railings basking in the pale sunshine. Housewives come out in heavy sweaters to sweep winter's grime from their steps and remove shreds of newspaper stuck in the bushes. At the curbstone small rubber-booted boys float match boats. Sparrows gather to squabble noisily, animated by this hint of spring.

But soon the sky glows orange as the sun drops behind outlines of buildings and bare elms. And water running in the gutters becomes first thick with slush, then coated with ice. Back-yard lakes freeze, leaving little grass islands sticking up. Children are called in to supper. House lights flash on; shades come down. A cold night wind sways the street lamps. And winter falls over the city again.

More "Non-Aggression"

Bulgaria had to accept an outright membership in the Axis "protective" association. Yugoslavia is permitted to enjoy guest privileges without becoming a member. A "non-aggression" pact is all the Nazis have so far been able to squeeze out of the Yugoslavs.

This does not mean that the Third Reich's leaders will remain content with this relationship. It means they are content to wait for a while, as they waited for Bulgaria. That little country showed surprising resistance to Berlin's demands for a time. Possibly Nazi-Yugoslav relations are now in the same stage as were Nazi-Bulgarian relations some weeks ago.

Yet there are some differences in the position, the make-up and the power of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia that may temper Nazi treatment of the Yugoslavs. One is the Yugoslav army, doubtless the best in the Balkans; Yugoslavia was a creature of the World War settlement; as such it was permitted to develop a military establishment over many years, whereas Bulgaria, one of Imperial Germany's allies, was not so favored. Another difference is in the population of the two States, Yugoslavia's being about twice the size of Bulgaria's.

The Nazis must try to control the Balkans without disrupting that area as a supply source for Germany. In Yugoslavia they will have to avoid measures that would produce internal dissension among Serbs, Croats and Slovenes who regard Germany with varying degrees of affection or lack of it. The Serbs particularly would become dangerous should Yugoslavia, in which they are a dominating element, be humiliated by a foreign power. There is a strain of the romantic in this people that is not calculable by ordinary political formulas.

And again there is Russia. Reichsführer Hitler is now walking on ground sacred to the great Slav brotherhood; at each new trespass he must tread more lightly. Russia may be only a question mark, but question marks become more irksome as one's risks become greater. It is possible that Moscow's rebuke to Bulgaria for accepting a silent partnership in the Axis has helped Yugoslavia at least to postpone outright capitulation. Even Berlin, speaking in euphemisms, describes the Russian rebuke as a reminder to the Nazis that Moscow is still in the picture. Another reminder is the talk current in Belgrade of a new pact between Yugoslavia and the 160,000,000 other Slavs in the Soviet Union.

A Brookline (Mass.) boy walked a mile and a half to return a wallet containing $28 which he found in the street. Then, failing to find the owner at home, he walked back and turned over the money to a patrolman. That's active honesty.

The Sooner He Can Show Both Hands, the Better

Market Dividends in La Paz

The great Indian markets of the Andes have received their due share of publicity as tourist spectacles but to me they do not compare in human interest with the ordinary day-to-day marketing which is part of the housewife's routine in many a Latin city. The American housewife here goes to market like the Peruvian, Bolivian or Chilean, and perhaps with more spirit and gusto since she has no social inhibitions to cramp her style. She is a natural, eager bargainer for her daily provisions.

With a young matron of La Paz, Bolivia's capital in the sky, I went to an ordinary market of that city and had the time of my life. She was thoroughly used to the two-and-a-half-mile altitude of the loftiest metropolis in the world and stepped out with fast athletic stride, as though she were at sea level; whereas I am sure that a grampus could have done no better job of puffing than I did.

The young lady, wife of a *contador* in the Bolivian Light & Power Company, was of Scottish descent but she had been brought up in Chile; so her South American Spanish was of the easy, mile-a-minute variety and she was obviously ready to match wits with any market woman. She entered the municipal shed with snap and decision, her servant girl trailing her and carrying a big cloth bag destined to be filled and stuffed to overflowing. What a sight that place was!

* * *

The market women were all Indians and they squatted on the various tables completely surrounded by their piled-up produce. They all looked alike and all looked enormous, like very lumpy caryatides made of molasses and poured into a generous mold, then topped with a face, a pile of black hair, and a ridiculous brown or gray or black derby. Some of them varied the millinery effect by wearing tall white Panama hats, which, I learned, are the distinguishing mark of Cochabama women. Ever so many, I may add, were engaged in nourishing a molasses-colored baby as they carried on their brisk trade.

We went from stall to stall and my friend bargained shrewdly. She bought eight good-sized carrots for the equivalent of 1¾ cents, a generous bundle of spinach for ¾ of a cent, a large order of green peas, neither measured nor weighed, for 6 cents. From a fantastically big butter-and-egg women she bought ten eggs for the equivalent of a dime.

"These prices are outrageous," she exclaimed and she was not putting on an act for me. She was annoyed because of recent increases and of course she had to pay in paper *bolivianos*, which have slid down, at least on the "black bourse," to the pathetic exchange level of 65 to the dollar.

There were piles of little white potatoes on some of the counters but these she passed by coldly. The sad little tubers, about the size of ping-pong balls, are scarcely more than tough pills of starch. The Indians freeze their potatoes, rub off the skins with their feet, and then dry them, so that they will resist decay and last for years. In this form they often serve as a medium of barter, the wampum of the Andes.

* * *

Passing also the counters on which large chunks of salt were being sawed into segments to the order of customers my friend went to the fruit section and bought some lemons at a cent apiece and some huge green citrons at 2 cents apiece. I noticed here, as I had at the vegetable counter, a curious little ritual, whose meaning baffled me.

"What's that word you always say?" I inquired of the young lady. "Each time when you've bought something you say some special word and the market woman gives you a sort of extra dividend."

"That's just it," she laughed. "A dividend. The word is *llapa* and it means 'extra.' Market prices are based on the theory that every customer will insist on a dividend. You just say *llapa*, looking a bit grim and threatening, and the woman tosses in a few extra beans or an extra leaf of spinach or a small extra lemon. It's really quite customary. I'd look to these women like a greenhorn if I didn't say *llapa* every time."

I dined with this matron and her husband that evening in their home down the valley and when my hostess had heaped my plate high I thought it the perfect time for me to try out my market vocabulary. "*Llapa*," I said, passing back my plate. She proved that she could take a joke. Selecting exactly three more green peas she tossed them contemptuously on my plate. "Go along now," she said, "I have other customers here."

SYDNEY A. CLARK

More Than Lend-Lease

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

The lend-lease bill is more than a bill to lend-lease.

Throughout the fifty-seven days of testimony and debate in the House and Senate it was evident that Congress was at all times conscious that it was voting a decision that would belong to history. It was passing a momentous defense law. It was delegating the most consequential war-emergency powers to the President. It was doing that, and more. It was giving Congressional approval—the people's sanction—to a declaration of foreign policy which makes the outcome of the present war and the shape of the future peace a vital concern—if not a clear responsibility—of the United States.

That is why the lend-lease bill is more than a bill to lend-lease.

* * *

Specifically the lend-lease bill approves these purposes and makes possible these things:

It approves the abandonment of the fact and the pretense of neutrality in this world-wide war against totalitarianism. It abandons neutrality in spirit, in letter and in substance. It abandons neutrality in law and intent because it provides that the United States will give aid to one side and refuse it to the other.

It formally places the United States as the open and declared—though non-belligerent—ally of Great Britain, Greece and China against Germany, Italy and Japan.

It authorizes the President to mobilize the fullest industrial power of America and unstintingly thrust it—ships, planes, guns and tanks—onto the scales against Hitler.

It enables the President to "procure" every possible weapon of war and make them available to "any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States." He may sell, lease, lend or otherwise dispose of any of these articles of defense.

It permits the President immediately to aid the defending democracies by transferring supplies from the Nation's existing military equipment up to $1,300,000,000.

It allows the warships of friendly powers the use of American yards.

This is why the lend-lease bill is more than a bill to lend-lease. It is an affirmation of national purpose—that purpose being to see that Britain is able to defeat Hitlerism in Europe so that the United States will not have to fight Hitlerism in America.

* * *

The decisive passage of the lend-lease bill was a significant, possibly a prophetic defeat for the isolationist philosophy. Every argument in behalf of the bill rested upon the belief that the United States could not retain peace and freedom at home by ignoring the war against freedom everywhere else in the world. Every argument in behalf of the bill rested upon the belief that America must act boldly to help decide the war abroad if it is going to avoid facing the war at home.

Every argument against the bill rested upon the belief that the United States could retain its democracy, its freedom, its way of life regardless of what happened to democracy and freedom anywhere else in the world.

Last week the United States voted two to one that the world view of freedom was fact and that the isolationist view of freedom was fallacy. It was a bi-partisan vote which cut across party lines and which reflected earnest conviction, not political purpose. But because the vote reflected independent judgment and not party caucus, it is more revealing of the direction of party policy. Despite the fact that the top leadership of the Republican Party supported the bill—Wendell L. Willkie, Senator Charles L. McNary and Senator Warren R. Austin—the final vote showed the Republican Party predominately against it and the Democratic Party, despite defections, predominately for it.

* * *

All in all, this measure represented a hard decision for any democracy to make. It was a hard decision because it represented a step with respect to war against nations which have committed no direct aggression against the United States. Their purposes and their plans are evident and admitted. But the natural tendency of democracy is to wait until visibly attacked.

Under the lend-lease bill America is acting preventively. It is legislating not merely to cope with the present but to anticipate the future. It is accepting present risks in order to avert greater dangers. That is vigorously turning back upon the dictators the weaknesses which Hitler has bluntly said he would always seek to exploit—indecision, confusion, panic—as he named them in "Mein Kampf."

Relying radically upon free discussion and representative government, the United States is today acting with decisiveness, clarity and poise. When a democracy is able to act preventively, that is democracy at its best.

* * *

In 1917 the United States joined with Great Britain to defend itself against a world war.

In 1920 the United States separated itself from Great Britain in the upbuilding and maintenance of world peace.

Today the United States, under the terms of the lend-lease bill, is again joining with Great Britain to defend itself against a world war.

The principle of the lend-lease bill rests upon the proposition that the continuance of world war is a concern to the United States.

Does it also rest upon the proposition that the maintenance of world peace is a concern to the United States?

Are Americans beginning to resolve this vital question: is there any reason for the United States to join with Great Britain to end the present war, if the United States is not going to join with Great Britain to maintain the future peace? We did the former in 1917. We refused to do the latter in 1920. It's worth thinking about.

Could the Nazis Be Trusted to Co-operate With the Hoover Food Plan?

Food for Conquered Countries

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am still not in favor of the Hoover plan for feeding the people of occupied countries. It seems rather significant that Nazi and Fascist organs are so vigorously taking up this subject and denouncing the British for starving the occupied countries.

My objection centers around two important points—the building up of criticism of England for not agreeing to the plan and the indirect feeding of the Nazi machine which such an arrangement of food would produce. I do not think it is intelligent to believe we can trust the Nazis to carry out their part—regardless of any claimed precedent for German good behavior on the food issue during the last war. While we might concede that the Nazis would not actually snatch the food itself, what is there to prevent them from demanding much more food from the native supplies and more working hours from those we would be feeding? In Belgium and in some of the other occupied countries during this war the natives are working in factories which serve the Nazi State. Indirectly, then, we would be feeding the Nazis. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Nazi-Fascist press and radio are whipping up a condemnation of Britain for her blockade.

Further, I notice that Mr. Hoover has made no reference lately to a stipulation previously held that before this plan would become effective the Nazis would be required to give back to the conquered peoples at least part of the food which they had taken. That is a very important omission.

I have done considerable reading at the New York Public Library to find out more about the elements who are giving support to Hoover's plan, and I must say that my findings are not very complimentary to the many fine, humanitarian people who are favoring the plan. Who are many of these who speak up for it? Well, aside from some of those influenced by the foreign Nazi-Fascist press and radio mentioned above, some of them range from the pitiful isolationists to persons and groups who are tacitly, and some not so tacitly, working continuously for the downfall of Britain. Unhappily, whether or not we want to admit it, there are many who would like to see Britain fall because it would enable them to carry out their own plans. Some of them to justify themselves even say that Britain is suffering for her sins. Their own words and acts convict them. I would not care to join forces with these people or in any way give aid to their plan.

The British are fighting for their very existence—and all this talk about her war aims at this time is stupid nonsense with the motive to delay and distract attention from the main issue. Still further, England herself now has a food problem of her own as a result of the sinking of so much of her shipping. Is it right for some in this country to condemn England when the men and women on that little island, our own first line of defense, are working day and night to defend themselves amidst outrageous bombings on a ration of 25 cents worth of meat a week—to say nothing of the various other rations and increasing restrictions in the offing?

Do those in favor of the Hoover food supply plan stop to think what England has already suffered and is bound yet to undergo before this war is won? Those in the United States who are not willing to make any sacrifice in the most crucial hour and are smugly holding on to their old pattern of living, not willing to lift a voice or turn a finger to help Britain win, are some of the most outspoken in criticism of her stand. It might be well for many Americans to remember a radio speaker's reference to Benjamin Franklin's remark which was in substance—"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." If Britain wins this war it will mean freedom of those very countries which have fallen under the tyrant's heel. These little nations indeed want their freedom back and according to many reports are willing to make the temporary sacrifice to obtain it.

Lastly, I disapprove of the plan because I believe that every thought, every moment, every ounce of energy and effort should be consecrated at this time on production and aid to Britain for America's own defense—and we should not allow ourselves to be distracted by an action which can only ultimately harm the very nations we would like to help.

(MRS.) HELEN WALLACE KELLEY

New York

Bullets Versus Butter

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Nazi spokesmen have been quoted as saying that German people prefer guns to butter. Herbert Hoover evidently believes that many of our fellow humans prefer bread and butter to guns. He wants to supply food for the small democracies: Belgium, Holland, Norway, Finland, and Central Poland. Mr. Hoover's immediate purpose, of course, is to save the lives of millions of people in deadly danger of starvation, contagious diseases, and pestilence. But is there not something further?

Few Americans have ever known what it was to be seriously hungry and with no prospect of food. Salvation from starvation means gratitude beyond all argument of open show of force. After the last great war, I visited Poland and I know how 30,000,000 people of that unhappy country felt toward our great America.

Suppose there is some real help in the supply of food for the citizens in any one of these five countries. Inevitable influences will reach across boundary lines and raise irresistible calls for bread and butter in adjoining areas. Minorities who want no war will be strengthened. Humanitarian feelings cannot be wholly suppressed by force or halted by military boundaries. The Bible says, "A man to have friends must show himself friendly," and the manifestation of friendliness, from people who have food to eat toward people who have none, is bound to have weight in the tug of war when so many are dying for peace in our suffering world.

GEORGE E. WHITE,
President Emeritus,
Minneapolis, Minn. Anatolia College

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